Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 36. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 5, 1881. WHOLE NO. 920.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

WE wish to call the attention of our YOUNG MEN and the PUBLIC GENERALLY to our VERY LARGE LINE OF

Overcoats, Ulsters, and Ulsteretts,

Of the most Fashionable Styles, and all Grades, from $5 to $30.

WORTLEY BROS.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

Over Garments and Suits,

ALL SIZES, FROM 3 TO 15 YEARS.

We have selected them with the Greatest Care so as to have a Handsomely Made, Well Trimmed, Durable Garment, Cut to Fit, and Reasonable in Price.

WORTLEY BROS.

Winter Underwear,

In every Grade, Variety and Price, from 25 Cts. to $3 each.

Red Flannel Underwear, all Grades.
A Full Stock of Boys' Underwear.

WORTLEY BROS.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Soft and Stiff Hats,

—AND THE VERY—

NOBBY LONDON DERBY for Young Men.

A Great Variety of Hats and Caps for Children.

And a Full Line of Men's Scotch Caps.

WORTLEY BROS.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Fancy Suitings, Fine Overcoatings,

—AND A LINE OF—

DIAGONALS, WORSTEDS and CRAPES for Fine Suits,

And will spare no pains to make all Garments First Class.

We are Making a Specialty of our Custom Department this Season.

WORTLEY BROS.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD P. ALLEN, Attorney at Law. Office, 2nd Floor, to the left, Moorman's Bank Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

JOHN H. FOX, with FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Arcade Block, Ypsilanti, Mich.

DENTAL.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. DENTIST. Rooms over Dr. H. Van Tuyl's Drug Store, south side of Congress Street, Ypsilanti. All work warranted. N. B.—Nitrous Oride Gas administered.

PHYSICIANS.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

BANKING.

HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 800

☞ LARGE POSTERS printed at this office. Cards by the thousand, we dare not *say how Cheap*. Concert and Opera house Ticket, Bill and Letter-Heads. We do all sorts of respectable printing.

Millinery Opening

—AT—

MRS. CURTIS'S

Nov. 16 and 17.

Receiving each day New and Novel Shapes, we have decided to give another

OPENING OF WINTER MILLINERY.

Ladies be in time for Thanksgiving Day, when you can make your neighbor jealous of your New Bonnet of the latest and most approved style.

We shall show in connection with the above a LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ladies you are cordially invited to attend.

No. 6 UNION BOCK.

920-2w

Listen to SAMSON.

Once more I would call the attention of the Public to my Large and Well-Selected Assortment of

SCHOOL and Miscellaneous Books; Stationery; Wall and Window Papers and Cloth Shades; Borders and Decorations; Paints and Oils; Drugs and Medicines; Fancy Goods; Perfumery; Toys; Pictures and Chromos; Frames; and a thousand and one things not mentioned. *Prices down to rock bottom.* All are invited to call and examine stock and quality of Goods.

10 Barrels Linseed Oil

—AND—

5 Tons Strictly Pure White Lead,

For Sale at Low Prices.

3,000 Rolls of NEW WALL PAPER

Just opened. The Styles are beautifull and Prices *a quarter less than in Detroit.*

PICTURES, CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

A beautiful stock. Picture Frames to order with new Mouldings, as low as the lowest and as good as the best.

Mineral Spring Water.

E. SAMSON is the exclusive Agent for the sale of Mount Clemens Mineral Spring Water. Call and get a circular telling all about it.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Carefully prepared at all times, day and night. Physicians called by telephone at a moment's notice. Mr. DAVID HORNER, the popular and correct business man, will be on hand at all times to put up Prescriptions, and has charge of that department.

BIRD CAGES.

A large stock just opened. Also a new stock of PAINT BRUSHES and FEATHER DUSTERS.

Artists' Material.

Winsor & Newton's Tube Colors; Canvas and Stretchers; Brushes and Blenders; also Wax in Sheets for Wax Work, and other Materials.—A fresh new stock.

Second-hand School Books

For sale at all times.

E. SAMSON.

Ypsilanti, Sepember 3rd, 1881. 911

Mechanic's Bank,

DETROIT, MICH.

Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Merchants and Individuals Solicited.

Drafts for Sale on London, Paris, Berlin, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco, &c.

Corespondence invited.

WM. A. BUTLER, PRESIDENT. E. H. BUTLER, CASHIER.

818-4w

Tax receipts very low at this office. Call and see. Friends do not order from abroad when you can do as well or better at home.

920-4w

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, November 5, 1881.

The Ann Arbor News is booming. Glad of it neighbor.

Remember Schimmel & Draper have the only crockery store in the city.

A general invitation is extended by the Good Templars to their masquerade social this evening. Admission five cents.

The Ladies' Literary club will meet with Mrs. Erastus Samson, Wednesday, Nov. 9, at three p.m.

Mrs. George Yeager, Forest Ave., had some sheeting stolen from her clothesline a few evenings since.

Whitmore & Parker, dealers in coal, have fitted up an office in the corner of the Follett House block.

Washtenaw county pays a state tax this year of $42,395.87, A county tax of $55,075.51.

Barnum & Earl are forgetting the things that are behind and pressing on to new achievements. See ad. and business locals.

Mrs. Curtis is bound to keep up with the times and the expectations of her patrons. Ads. in annother column—another opening.

Unclaimed letters Nov. 3d: S. Stanton Cady, Mrs. Mary Comstock, Mrs. Mary Culbertson, Frank Ellis, Mark Grippen, Libbie Packard, Sarah Smith.

The Wayne County Courier has changed hands dispensing with the patent insides so annoying to every editor who has any self respect.

The third in the series of Sunday evening talks to young people will be given next Sunday evening in W. C. T. U. Hall at 7 oclock. Subject: The ruins of Rome.

The Horn Bros. who cultivate the Huron flats so extensively raised 18,000 heads of celery this year. The Democrat says "they find ready and big sales in Ann Arbor."

We have a nice and neat advertisement of our city, printed upon the back of envelopes, which we will furnish to businsss parties desirious to advance the future interests of the city, at reasonable rates.

The Presbytery at its meeting in Detroit Wednesday, at the request of Rev. Mr. Richmond, reluctantly acquiesced in by his people, dissolved his patoral relations with the Presbyterian church of this city.

Dr. Mac Vicar leaving the city is disirous of sub-letting the nice house and premises he occupies on Forest Avenue. He will give extra favorable terms to reliable parties. Call at this office or at the family residence next to Watson Snyder's.

We are requested to say that the friends of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond will have an opportunity of meeting them once more. Tuesday afternoon and evening, at the residence of Dr. Van Tuyl, on Huron street. All are cordially invited.

Two finger-ends less is to be in the future life of Alphonso Platt. He is an employee of the Penninsular Paper Co. Monday his fingers were caught between the super calendar rolls and crushed up to the first joint. Dr. Batwell amputated two fingers. He will be excused, at least temporarily, from his accustomed duties.

AUCTIONS.—Wednesday, Nov. 9th, at 10 A. M., J. L. Rappleye has an auction on the old Campbell farm, three miles south-east of Bellville, C. L. Yost, auctioneer. On Thursday, Nov. 10th, at 10 A. M., Roderick Campbell has an auction one mile west of Augusta Centre, WM. Needham auctioneer. At both sales, besides horses, cattle and farm implements, a quantity of corn and hay will be offered for sale.

A man by the name of N. W. Green claims a royalty of the farmers of the west on account of the use of drive wells. They are rising *enmasse* in protest of such claims. H. D. Platt, of Pittsfield, has been appointed to look after the matter by the State Grange. He proposes to investigate the entire rights of the claimant and the law upon the subject. All farmers, whether Grangers or not, are interested, and all wishing to join in the common defence will send their contributions to J. G. Cobb, secretary of the Schoolcraft Grange. It seems to be the policy to allow the farmers to make a general use of an advantagous thing and then go for a steep royalty. Time our patent laws were over-hauled.

The Board of Supervisors, J. J. Robison and Wm. Dansinburg, to whom was referred to investigate the amount of fine moneys returned by the Justices of the Peace, pay a well deserved compliment to Justice Griffen of this city, demonstrating that the confidence reposed in him by the people, by his election, was just both to him and them. We quote:

"And your committee cannot close their report without expressing their satisfaction with the manner in which D. C. Griffin Esq., seems to have conducted his business. With a docket of 71 criminal cases since Jan. 1, 1881, he presents a bill against the county for only $168 and conveys into the treasury $82.06 as fines—showing a turning into the treasury of a sum of money almost one half his claim as such justice. Taxpayers would be pleased if other justices in the county would do likewise."

A woodchuck is undermining the Presbyterian church at Stoney Creek. Friend A. S. Gardner wants to know if it is the devil in the disguise of a woodchuck.

Andrews & Decker, Chicago, publish a list of all parties conducting loteries, gift enterprises and other schemes to defraud the public, to whom the payment of money orders and the delivery of registered letters is forbidden by the Postmaster-General. This list contains manufacturing companies, mining companies, sewing machine companies, publishing companies, and snide newspapers—violators of state and national law.

DEPARTURE.

Dr. MacVicar, upon his earnest request, was granted by the Board of Education, which has been in session at the Normal this week, permission to leave now. The Board could have held him until Jan. 1st. We take this opportunity to say that the Dr. leaves the Normal and the city with the sincere regret of his associates in the faculty and likewise of the community. Our business men who have formed his acquaintance entertain a high regard for him and esteem his leaving a great loss to the Normal. The COMMERCIAL office, from the proprietor down to the devil, had become attached to the Dr. United with business accuracy was an invariably pleasant and genial manner that attracted and won regard. The Dr. informs us that one of the chief things he laments in leaving is "unfinished work" for the first time in his educational career. He says "the Normal faculty is a strong one, composed of men of superior ability and qualifications for their respective departments. Few of our colleges and institutions of learning—especially Normal schools—have a stronger and more able corps of teachers." His coming has given the Normal an impetus that will be an invaluable future aid. Prof. Putnam understands the plans inaugerated by Dr. MacVicar, and will doubtless carry them out.

THAT SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

On the east side of the river are a number of energetic business men, and among them one, quiet and unassuming, but who moves steadily along and accomplishes a large amount of work. His name is Charles McCormick. We read in the dailies of the large pork packing houses in Chicago, and wonder; but are not aware that we have an extensive establishment of the kind in this city, with a large smoke house filled from cellar to garret, and the largest and most convenient slaughter house on the line of the Central, between Detroit and Chicago—and this slaughter house is situated almost in the heart of the city. Eor some time past people crossing the bridge on their way to the depot have wondered what use McCormick was going to make of that immense pile of brick in the shape of a two story building with basement. Some said he was building to save his brick; others thought he had gone crazy, and when they heard that it was intended for a slaughter house they were convinced that he was in reality out of his head. They said he would never dare to use it for that purpose for the neighborhood would never put up with the stench of a slaughter house. Until lately Mr. McCormick has had his slaughtering done at John Howland's slaughter house, but for the past few weeks has been utilizing his new building. Having tried in vain to get a whiff of the foul odors while passing, we concluded to "see the show" for ourself, if we could get a free pass. We found the slaughter house in charge of Mr. George Cadwell, who thoroughly understands his busines, having been employed in large establishments, and a year ago last summer stuck 3,500 hogs a day for some time. A portion of the building is divided off into pens for hogs and cattle. These open into the slaughtering room which is very conveniently arranged. A scalding vat, into which the hogs are placed by a pulley, is connected by pipes with a steam boiler, and the water is heated with but little trouble. An iron lever, with fingers attached, lifts the hog from the vat onto a curved table, built under the direction of Mr. Cadwell. From the table it is raised on a hook by means of a large windlass, and hooked on an iron rod, suspended from a small wheel fitted to a track, and is then run into the cooling room. A bovine is quickly disposed of. The parts that can be made available for tallow, the bones of cattle, etc., are boiled in a steam tight boiler there or taken to Mr. Howland's slaughter house to be worked up. The offal is passed below into a tight cement room and carted away as manure before it putrefies, and the room is kept pure by the use of lime. The hides are salted down. The floors are cleaned with water which is carried to the river. The secret in preventing a bad smell is in keeping things clean. A person sleeping in the building would not be troubled by offensive odors. After a time the slaughtering will be done on the second story and packing below. Of course it takes capital to carry on this business which could be thribbled with the present facilities by additional capital. As most of the lard, tallow and packed meat is sold abroad it brings money into the town. A few more men with the *sand* to invest in like industries would not harm us.

A. Williams & Co. are on hand as usual with a full line of new goods suitable for the season. In their new ad. attention is called to a fine variety of cloaks and dolmans, also, fine stock of winter dress goods.

We are in receipt of a copy of the San Francisco Bulletin from Prof. N. S. Phelps. It has an instructive article upon the cost of family living there. We notice that best, extra flour is $5.25; choice butter, 40 cents; best sirloin steak, 12 cents; mutton chops, 3 cents; lamb 5 cents; fresh salmon, 3 cents; apples four cents a pound; grapes, four cents; peaches 4 cents; oranges 25 cents a dozen. Throughout, cost of living forty per cent cheaper than at Chicago.

THIRTY-FIFTH MARITAL ANNIVERSARY.

Last week, Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Freeman were inveigled over to Mrs. Wm. Hall's on Oak street. During their absence a number of friends took possession of their house. On their return Mr. Freeman concluded her house was on fire. It was lit up so thoroughly. Judge her surprise when welcomed by a large troop of old friends. After a social visit Mr. E. Samson intimated that he wanted to give the old folks a little talk, so he had them arranged before him to receive his lecture. It was 35 years to-day since he began business in this city, and there were many pleasant reminiscences, and among others his acquaintance with the bridegroom and bride. He closed by presenting a nice arm chair and salad dish.

We give the names of donors:

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Follmor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Flowers, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Rowley, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. L. Klein, Mr. and Mrs. G. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Tuyl, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs, T. McAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Towner, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. E. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Chidister, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Showerman, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bogardus, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Glover, Mr. Mr. and Mrs, H. Scoville, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. A. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Samson, Mrs. M. T. Barton.

A splendid supper was had. It was really an enjoyable time. The getter up of this reherche affair was Mrs. L. D. Showerman, famous for inaugurating and managing surprise and anniversary parties for her friends. Mrs. S's. 25th anniversary is near at hand. Cautiously enquire the time and don't forget it.

DIED.

EDINGTON—At residence of deceased, November 2nd, 1881, MARY EDINGTON, aged 31 years, 9 months, 19 days.

TUTTLE—In Ypsilanti Town, November 1st, 1881, ELVA, daughter of John and C. Annie Tuttle, of brain fever, aged 1 year and 4 months.

WATLING —In this city, Oct. 27th BERNICE, infant daughter of A. C. and S. Watling, aged one year and 22 days.

This little one after a brief life of suffering, which endeared her all the more to her parents, reaching down into the exhaustless depths of parental affection and sympathy, has gone where there is no pain, but one bright, happy eternal day. The little ones blessed by Jesus on earth are received into his open arms in the heavenly mansions. The heart stricken parents wish us to return thanks in their behalf to their kind neighbors, and especially for appropriate floral offerings.

One little soul which long had been
Half way 'tween earth and sky,
Untempted in a world of sin.
He watched with loving eye.

It was too promising a flower
To bloom upon this earth.
And God did give it angel power,
And bright celestial birth.

For Additional Local see Eighth Page.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Before you buy a Winter Bonnet, Hat or Hood, call at Mrs. CURTIS'S. It will pay you.

We defy competition on our Two Dollar Trimmed Hats at Mrs. CURTIS'S.

See the inducements Schimmel & Draper offer in their business locals.

Hanging lamps at Schimmel & Draper's for only $3.50.

Jet and gold hanging lamps, $3,50 at Schimmel & Draper's.

French bronze hanging lamps, fourteen inch shade, only $3.50 at Schimmel & Draper's.

Don't buy your hanging lamps until you see those at Schimmel and Draper's with patent founts. Nothing like them in town.

Don't buy a last year's pattern hanging lamp when you can buy the latest pattern Schimmel & Draper's, Union Block china hall.

We have sold 1847 Rogers Bros. Tripple Plated Knives, for over a year at $3.50 per dozen, and will not be undersold.

BARNUM & EARL.

Keep your eye open when you come in town for the sign of the Big Watch, where you will get a Watch, Clock or piece of Jewelry repaired nicely, and as low as first class work can be done. We make a specialty of fine and difficult work, and can guarantee satisfaction on the most complicated work. BARNUM & EARL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Statements are made by ex-Gov. Baldwin, chairman of the state relief commission, and E. C. Carleton, chairman of the Port Huron committee, as to the amount of additional funds necessary to provide for the needs of the people in the burned district until next harvest. The former estimates the amount at $250,000 and the latter at $200,000.

Schoolcraft County Pioneer: The authorities appropriated $3,000 to build a jail, but the committee only used about $2,500, and got a good building. That is one of the few instances recorded where public appropriations held out to complete the work intended.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: Wheat is reported much injured in Climax and vicinity by the white grub, some fields being nearly ruined. The heavy rains seem to check their working

Miss Emily Lecraft dropped her new born baby through the closet in a railroad car. She was arrested at Imlay City and returned to Fort Gratiot. Her ticket was bought to St. Paul.

The Michigan state grange committee have issued a circular advising all patrons to refuse to pay royalty on drive wells to N. W. Green, patentee, or his agents or attorneys; also advising all subordinate granges to raise a defense fund to the call of the committee, to which fund they invite contributions from all parties interested, promising that H. D. Platt of Ypsilanti, has authority and will employ legal aid to contest suits.

In the Hall murder case at Pontiac the jury found a verdict of guilty. In the Anthony Miller case at Detroit both Isaac Clark and Daniel Graham were found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Daniel Rusk, a horse trainer, of Kalamazoo, was instantly killed Friday evening by being thrown from a sulky in which he was breaking a colt. Death was caused by concussion of the brain. Rusk was 55 years of age.

Petoskey voted 59 votes in favor of bonding the village for $4,000, to complete the water works, and one vote against it.

The Hon. James G. Birney, United States minister at the Hague, has left Bay City to return to Europe and his official duties.

Isaac E. Messmore, of the Grand Rapids Democrat, has sued Cresswell and French, of the Saturday Post, for libel, putting his damages at $10,000. Each has been held in $2,000 bonds. The Post pronounced Messmore an indicted criminal, of whose guilt there is no question.

Dr. Wight, the new health officer of Detroit, after making a thorough examination, reports that the city probably has the best natural advantages for perfect drainage and the maintenance of good sanitary conditions of all the large cities in the land.

Wm. G. Thompson has been renominated by the Republicans as Mayor of Detroit.

Thos. D. Hawley is the democratic candidate for Mayor of Detroit.

Mrs. D. P. Keyes, of Napolean, Jackson Co., committed suicide by hanging herself while temporarily insane.

A passenger train reached Cheboygan on the night of the 27th. Three construction trains are engaged in ballasting the track, and regular trains will be running over the new road ate in November.

Marshall P. Wilder, president of the American pomological society, has written to the Hon. T. T. Lyon that the exhibition of Michigan fruits at the society's late fair in Boston was the glory of the show, and so considered by all who saw it.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the state treasurer's office for the month ending October 31, 1881:

Balance on hand Sept. 31, 1881..	$1,793,362 97
Receipts for the month.....	152,212 16
Total.....	$1,945,574 23
Disbursements during the month	367,494 83
Balance on hand October 30.....	$1.578,079 40

Prof. Cook, the eminent bugologist of the state agricultural society, having been appealed to for advice as to how to get rid of the serious pest known as the "white grub," tells the farmers to strike up a partnership with the birds. He thinks the blackbirds are a race of busy grub destroyers.

While turning over the postoffice into the keeping of the new postmaster, Lyman Gates, a package containing 50,000 three-cent stamps, worth $1,500, could not be found. It is supposed that the thief entered the office and took the stamps from the open safe.

Lafayette Taylor, of Grandville, a member of the firm of Day & Taylor, land plaster dealers, died at Manton from the effects of a gun shot wound from a Spencer rifle in the hands of a hunter, the ball passing through his groin. The shooting was accidental.

The postoffice at Snowflake, Antrim county, has been discontinued, the mail going to Bellaire.

There are sheep killing dogs in Kalamazoo and vicinity, and the owners of two or three of them have been found and will have a pretty bill to pay. The farmers say that they will shoot all the dogs caught running at large away from the immediate company of their owners.

Wright, Wells & Co.'s large saw mill a Bradford lake, Otsego Co., was burned Nov. 1st. Partly insured.

A young lady named Viola Lewis, daughter of a well-to-do farmer near Greenville, was instantly killed at Baldwin, by the locomotive of the westward bound express train. She attempted to cross in front of the engine and was thrown upon the track, the entire train passing over her body, mangling it terribly.

James E. Bennett and James B. Whitney, in Jackson, have sued Daniel B. Hibbard for $10,000 each for damages caused by falling into the excavation under the sidewalk made for the new Hibbard house building.

In Tompkins, Jackson county, a few days ago, a hog weighing 500 pounds managed to get into a swill barrel head first and drown, without upsetting the barrel.

The Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad company has taken possession of the lands granted by its charter, although the road is built only to L'Anse. The state board of control of railroad lands at its recent session at Detroit passed a resolution setting forth that the company, in order to earn the lands it has secured, must go on at once and build the road from L'Anse to Ontonagon.

The Yale boys beat the Michigan university "eleven" at foot-ball, by two goals to none.

The sheriffs of Michigan have been in session at Grand Rapids comparing notes as to the be methods of catching criminals.

Mrs. John Helmen, wife of a Battle Creek merchant, took poison mistaking it for quinine, and died from the effect.

Hughes and Ward have secured 500 red ribbon signatures at Buchanan during their series of meetings.

On account of the high price of provisions, and the appropriation made by the legislature being insufficient to support the 275 children in the school for dependent children at Coldwater, the officers are seeking homes for the little ones and cannot take in all who apply.

A mineral deposit thought to be antimony is creating some excitement near Indian river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A row between Coup's circus men and citizens of Cartersville, Ga., resulted in the killing of one man and serious injury of several others. A lion escaped from its cage, and at last accounts was still at large.

Judge Lawrence has decided in the Guiteau matter that the court at Washington has power to summon witnesses living more than 100 miles outside the district, and their expenses must be allowed.

In his note to the President declining the secretaryship of the treasury Mr. Morgan gave his own age and the engrossing character of the duties of the office as reasons for his refusal of the honors and responsibilities of the place.

The Governor of New Mexico writes that there is no prospect of lasting peace with the Indians in that territory and adjoining regions.

The Pennsylvania railroad announces a limited express between Chicago and New York, the run to be made in 25 hours and 40 minutes.

For the year ending Septemper 30, the excess in value of exports of merchandise was $240,270,615; excess of imports of gold coin and bullion, $77,321,563.

Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio, now United States minister to Japan, has been tendered the appointment of judge by the Japanese government, to administer a new code of laws.

The steamer Jennie Gilchrist, at Davenport, Iowa, broke a part of her machinery on Friday, became unmanageable, and the swollen river dashed her against the butment of a bridge. She sank some distance below the bridge and seventeen of the passengers and crew were drowned. The officers are charged with drunkenness and inefficiency.

The Sny levee on the Mississippi near Hannibal, Missouri, broke Friday, doing damage to the amount of half a million dollars.

Judge Folger will assume charge of the Treasury as soon as cases already argued before the New York court of appeals have been considered, which will be in about a fornight.

Nine citizens of the United States while digging and collecting guano on the island of Key Arenas, last week, were arrested and taken to Campeachy by the Mexican authorities.

According to Adjutant General Drum's report, during the past year the United States army has lost by deaths 248, discharges 6,564, desertions 2,361, total 9,173; and has gained by recruits 3,805, by re-enlistments 1,964, total 5,769.

The estimates for the postal service for the next fiscal year is $43,661,300 of which the revenues will furnish $42,741,722 leaving a deficiency to be supplied by the general treasury of $920,078.

Stratham has been appointed postmaster at Lynchburg, vice Wilson suspended.

Cannon, the Mormon congressman, has been declared an alien by the courts of Utah, his certificate of naturalization being null and void.

Connecticut has adopted a constitutional amendment that all judges of the supreme and superior courts shall be nominated by the governor and confirmed by both houses in general assembly.

Cowie, a treasury department official, has resigned by request. He "passed" a claim for $2,000 afterward found to be illegal by the first comptroller.

Pennsylvania locomotive works are doing such an immense business that they will not accept orders for engines to be delivered before January 1, 1883.

The first box of cheese was shipped from America to Europe in 1830. The shipments during the year ending September 1, 1881, amounted to 127,311 boxes.

Although the total property valuation of the United States is far below that of France or Great Britain, the annual accumulation of wealth is greater than in any other nation. This country is growing rich at the rate of $2,300,000 a day.

The Mechanics' national bank of Newark, N. J., has suspended business. Cashier Baldwin was the manager of the bank, and he has been arrested and charged with the fraudulent misuse of more than $2.000.000 of its funds.

A crank from Pennsylvania, who gives the name of Noetling, though known in Washington as Woling, and who was arrested at the capital last May and sent home, reappeared Monday afternoon at the White House seeking to enter and exercise executive authority. He was secured and locked up after a struggle.

Chan Choo Yu is the name of the newly appointed minister of China to the United States. In his home government he has held the important post of chief of maritime customs.

Secretary Hunt announces that hereafter officers of the navy and marine corps must apply directly to the head of the department for assignments to duty, and not through "persons of influence."

Total amount of United States paper currency now outstanding, $362.518,121.

The Mechanics' national bank at Newark, N. J., has been taken possession of by the government, it having been discovered that O. L. Baldwin, the cashier, is a defaulter to the amount of upwards of $2,600,000, which he has lost in outside speculations and gambling. Baldwin covered up his transactions by reporting deposits in other banks, where he had none. The losses will fall upon the city of Newark, and insurance and manufacturing companies who were depositors.

The steamer Alliance has arrived at Halifax after fruitless efforts to find the Jeannette.

The American missionary association held its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Worcester, Mass. Total receipts of the past year, $243,795; expenditures, $244,060.

Silver certificates in circulation, $66,327,680 standard silver dollars in the treasury 66,576,378. Annual interest charges on United States bonds now outstanding $60,962,245.

The debt statement issued Nov. 1st shows that while the public debt less cash in the Treasury was reduced in round numbers but $13,300,000 during October there was an actual reduction of the total debt to the amount of over $23,000,000. The reduction of the interest bearing debt was over $22,500,000. It consisted of interest bearing bonds redeemed and destroyed, and some $3,500,000 were transferred to the table of debt on which interest has ceased. The total cash in the Treasury was reduced nearly $10,000,000 during the month, and the available cash balance was reduced over $15,500,000. Reference to debt statement for October of last year shows that the cash balance available to-day is less by over $5,000,000 than it was November 1st last year.

Mr. Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, under the recent order of the court allowing him to summon 20 witnesses at the government's expense, had the clerk of the criminal court subpoena the following persons: Mrs. Augusta Parker, Jas. Kirnarn, Geo. T. Burroughs, Francis M. Scoville, and J. Lewis Lee, all of Chicago, Ill.; C. J. Joslyn, of the Oneida Community, N. Y.; Everett O. Foss, of Dover, N. H.; John A. Rice of Morton, Wis.; E. O. Spitzke of New York; H. B. Amerling of Williamsport, Pa.

Since the demand for confederate bonds has sprung up, it is said one enterprising New England firm has begun their manufacture, with a view of supplying English bankers all they want.

It is estimated that the country has lost $9,000,000 by the star route frauds.

The treasury has been urged to sell fifty millions of confederate bonds captured at the fall of Richmond. At the present price paid they would bring $200,000.

In the Christiancy divorce case, the court sustained objection of Mrs. Christiancy's counsel to the admission of the testimony of Chester, who swore that Haight had confessed improper conduct with Mrs. C. while on the voyage from Peru.

President Arthur will go home to New York to vote.

The mail route between Helena and Missoula, Montana, is reduced to the original contract price, $6,245, from $18,739; the route from Butte City to Chicago, Montana, to $1,215 from $12,627.

The tax collector of the District of Columbia, who is a colored man, came into office in June, 1874, and from that date to the present time he has collected over $15,000,000. An audit shows that there is a deficit of over $5,000. This the collector has made good and has suspended his cashier pending investigation.

The navy department has advices from the Alliance that she reached Reik Javik, Iceland, on Oct. 10th, all well. She is making a thorough search for the Jeanette, giving a full description to all vessels met, and throwing overboard the vessel's position each day in a sealed bottle. The Reik Javik authorities report a large mast, copper studded, found on the shore last June. This will be closely examined for identification. Information is also sent that the ship Jamestown, of Boston, loaded with lumber, was beached near Cape Reikaneo on the 26th of last June. She had been deserted by the crew. Her mizzenmast had been cut away, and she was a complete wreck. The whereabouts of the crew has not yet been discovered. The commander of the Alliance reports the ice flow much heavier and further to the southward this season than usual.

The comptroller of the currency has appointed Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen of Newark, receiver of the broken Mechanics' National bank of Newark, N. J., and Linus M. Price assistant receiver. It appears that the bank examiner was deceived by a forged letter purporting to be from the New York bank and acknowledging a deposit of $2,000,000; whereas the genuine letter gave no such credit.

Judge Thomas M. Bowen has been offered $3,000,000 cash for his recently discovered gold mine in the Summit district, Colorado, the ore from which assays $20,000 to the ton.

The Dominion government has approved the action of the Toronto collector in seizing an invoice of Tom Paine's and Voltaire's works on the ground of their being blasphemous.

A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., says confederate bonds are selling at $10 on the $1,000.

FOREIGN.

The ratification of the convention between England and the Transvaal causes general satisfaction in South Africa.

The buying and selling of Confederate bonds continues in London.

The dissolution of the land league in the south of Ireland proceeds steadily and peacefully. Elsewhere the league holds meetings in chapels and private houses. Furnished homes are being prepared for evicted tenants. Additional arrests under the coercion act are reported.

A number of dynamite cartridges have been found in cotton bales in Liverpool. The discovery creates grest excitement.

The British Parliament is prorogued until December 17th.

The British channel squadron has gone to the Irish coast.

French chamber of deputies reopened on the 28th. Gambetta was chosen provisional president of the chamber by an almost unanimous vote.

According to the National Zeitung of Berlin, the elections for members of the reichstag have resulted in "a victory of constitutional principles over the dictatorship and persecuting spirit of clericalism."

The river Neva and all the navigable canals in northern Russia are blockaded with ice and steamboat service is suspended.

Results of the election in Germany show that the urban constituencies are hostile to Bismarck's economic policy, while a more friendly feeling thereto prevails in rural districts. The Social Democracy gains in voting strength.

The French troops having occupied Kairwan. a Tunisian colonel has been appointed governor of the city.

Incendiary fires and attacks on government police occur in counties Waterford and Mayo Ireland.—Parnell writes a letter from Kilmainham jail depreciating the formation of tenants' defense associations to replace the land leagues.

Secret meetings of the land league are held in Dublin. Applicants keep flocking to the land courts to have fair rents fixed.

Bismarck's friends in the German reichstag will be about one-third of the entire membership. It is predicted that the great leader will either have to adopt the "liberal" policy or abandon all efforts at domestic legislation.

Reinforcements are going to the aid of the government soldiery in Ireland.

First decision under the land act rendered at Monaghan reduced rent by 50 shillings for next 15 years.

Lord Granville and the French minister of foreign affairs have conferred about Blaine's note on the Panama canal, but no joint reply is expected.

An infernal machine operated by clock work, so as to discharge the large amount of dynamite (with which it is filled) at a certain hour, was discovered just a moment before the time arranged for its discharge on the roof of masonic hall at Dingeville, Scotland, while 500 people were assembled there.

Parnell is reported to have had a severe attack of fever and convulsions.

In its endeavor to suppress socialism the German government employs a force of 10,000 spies.

Father Conway, of Skreen, county Sligo Ireland, is suspended by the bishop for advanced land league views. Parishioners thereupon build up the doors and windows of the cathedral, declaring they will have no priest but Conway.

The disturbance at Bellmullet, where the farmers resisted the police and ejectment process servers and drove them from the scene after much firing on both sides, still continues. Four of the peasantry then shot have since died, and six more will die from their wounds. The road has been blockaded by the populace to resist the return of the soldiery. The bridge has been destroyed, and at convenient places for the mob great piles of paving stones have been collected.

The report that there is money in English banks to the credit of the late confederate government is denied. The Times denies the report by authority.

A novel feature of the lord mayor's procession will be a banner of the United States escorted by a guard of honor. When the lord mayor's procession reaches Westminister the American flag will be borne to the palace yard and massed bands will play an American national anthem.

The Castle-Blayney sub-commission has reached decisions fixing rents below the poor law rates, and thus affording a genuine and substantial decrease in rents. This has caused a much less angry feeling towards England in the surrounding local districts.

Mr. Seaton has been released from Kilmainham jail on condition that he shall go to France.

The Chilians effected the occupation of Lima and department by unexpectedly landing a body of troops at Payta, who marched inland at once, and took possession of the city without firing a shot. The inhabitants are notified that they will be relieved of the heavy tax imposed by Col. Negran and his associates.

Colombia: The canal employes are still suffering from yellow fever, and sickness generally along the line of the canal, especially at Aspinwall.

Heavy snow storms and gales are reported throughout England. In several parts of the midland counties two feet of snow is reported.

DETROIT MARKETS.

APPLES—choice, per bbl.....	$2 50	$3 00
—common, "	1 00	2 00
BEANS—Good unassorted, per bu..	2 50	@ 2 85
BEESWAX—per lb.....	20	@ 23
BUTTER—Best grades.....	23	@ 28
CHEESE—Ohio and Michigan, per lb	14	@ 15
COAL—Stove and nut	6 50	
—Egg.....	6 75	
CORN—per bu.....	65	@ 70
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, per lb.....	6½	@ 7
— " evaporated	12	@ 12½
—Peaches....	20	
EGGS—per doz.....	20	@ 23
FLOUR—White Wheat brands.....	7 00	@ 7 25
—Seconds.....	5 25	@ 5 50
HAY—Choice timothy, new crop....	16 00	@17 00
—Clover, new crop.....	10 00	@12 00
—Baled, choice timothy.....	16 50	@17 00
HIDES—Green.....	6	@ 6½
—Cured.....		8½
HOPS—State..... ..	12	@ 15
—State, new.....		22 @25
OATS—White.....	47½	@ 48
—Mixed.....		47
ONIONS—per bbl..... ...	3 00	@ 3 25
PEACHES—per bu	3 00	@ 4 50
POTATOES—per bu.....	75	@ 85
SALT—Onondaga.....	1 35	
—Saginaw.....	1 30	
TALLOW—per lb.....	6	@ 7
WHEAT—No. 1 white.....	1 35	@1 36
—No. 2 white...		1 33
—No. 2 red.....		1 39
WOOD—per cord	4 00	@ 6 50

Detroit Live Stock Market

CATTLE.	
Choice shipping steers, per cwt...	$4 80@5 80
Choice butchers' steers.....	4 30@5 00
Mixed butchers' stock.....	3 50@4 25
Feeders.....	3 35@3 60
Coarse stock.....	2 60@3 30
SHEEP.	
Per 100 lbs.....	3 90@4 50
HOGS.	
Per 100 lbs.....	$5 50@6 00

GUITEAU'S CURIOUS PLEA.

HE SAYS THE LORD IS MANAGING HIS CASE WITH CONSUMATE ABILITY.

At the time of his arraignment, Guiteau produced a paper from his pocket which he wished to read, but was prevented by the court. The paper which Guiteau intended to read was as follows:

"If the court please, I wish to say that I have been terribly vilified by the press, and it has made some persons bitter and impulsive against me. On Oct. 6, the New York Herald published seven columns from my autobiography, which I expect to issue soon in a book. Aside from the impertinent statements that I am a creature of the greatest vanity and that I crave notoriety, which are absolutely false, and similar unkind statements, I am indebted to the reporter and the Herald for giving me so fair a hearing. I plead not guilty to the indictment, and my defense is three-fold.

"1. Insanity, in that it was God's act and not mine. The Divine pressure on me to remove the President was so enormous that it destroyed my free agency, and therefore I am not legally responsible for my act.

"2. The President died from malpractice. About three weeks after he was shot his physicians, after a careful examination, decided that he would recover. Two months after this official announcement he died. Therefore, I say he was not fatally shot. If he had been well treated he would have recovered.

"3. The President died in New Jersey, and, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of this court. This malpractice and president's death in New Jersey are special providences, and I am bound to avail myself of them on my trial in justice to the Lord and myself. I undertake to say that the Lord is managing my case with consummate ability, and that he had a special object in allowing the President to die in New Jersey. His management of this case is worthy of Him as the Deity, and I have entire confidence in his disposition to protect me and send me forth to the world a free and vindicated man. 'He uttered His voice,' says the Psalmist, 'and the earth melted.' This is the God I served when I sought to remove the President. The Lord and the people do not seem to agree in this case. The people consider the President's removal an unbearable outrage and me a dastardly assassin, and they prayed the Lord to spare the President. For nearly three months the Lord kept the President at the point of death, and then allowed him to depart, thereby confirming my act.

The mere fact of the President's death is nothing. All men have died, and all men will die. Gen. Burnside died suddenly about the time the President did. The President and Gen. Burnside were both splendid men, and no one regrets their departure more than I. The President died from malpractice, and Gen. Burnside from apoplexy. Both were special providences, and the people ought to quietly submit to the Lord in the matter. The President would not have died had the Lord not have wished him to go. I have no conception of it as murder, or as an assassination. I had no feeling of wrong-doing when I sought to remove him, because it was God's act, and not mine, for the good of the American people. I plead not guilty to the indictment.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is complete to Powder River, within thirty-two miles of Miles City.

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As there are thousands of the people of Michigan who will visit our city this fall through Excursions and otherwise, we would invite all when in our city to call at our Mammoth Warerooms and examine our Elegant and Cheap Assortment of Furniture. Nowhere in the city will you

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Parlor Suites, from . .	35.00
Cane and Wood Chairs and Rockers at Cost.	
Woven Wire Mattresses, at .	6.00
The Best Bed in Michigan, . .	7.0

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VIA C.B.&Q. VIA C.B.&Q.

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Pullman Palace Cars are run by this Company from CHICAGO to COUNCIL BLUFFS, TOPEKA and KANSAS CITY, forming a line with but one change of cars to DENVER and PUEBLO. Dining Cars are attached to all through trains, in which meals can be obtained at the reasonable price of seventy-five cents.

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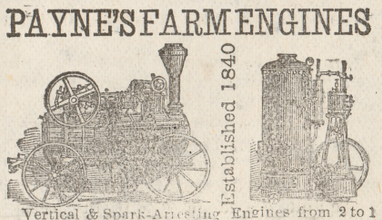

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THE FARM

Poultry for the Market.

A little extra care and attention in preparing poultry for market will be well repaid, in the end. It is quite essential that the birds should reach their destination with a good appearance and in good condition, if fair prices are expected; hence it is for the shipper's interest to take every precaution to have these two requirements fulfilled.

The practice of "stuffing" the fowls with cooked meal or anything else in fact, for a day or so preceding their shipment, is unwise. If the food is not well digested before the fowls are killed, fermentation and putrefaction take place, and the result is that a greenish, putrid look is given to the dressed fowl, and it becomes unfit for the table. It is not a good plan to let fowls run at large just before they are marketed, as the unwholesome food they are liable to pick up may taint the flesh, unless it has time to become thoroughly digested and assimilated. Moreover, they should have no food whatever for 10 or 12 hours before killing.

Much depends on the manner of killing fowls to have them marketable. The best method undoudtedly is to make an incision well back in the roof of the mouth with a sharp-pointed knife, and divide the vertebræ or touch the brain. This causes instant death. The head and legs should be left on. If the legs and necks of turkeys and chickens are dry-picked immediately after killing, they are not so apt to become discolored when exposed to the air. Very fat poultry may be dry-picked to advantage, as it sells a little higher and will carry a little better from distant points, but it does not improve the appearance of somewhat lean fowls.

In scalding, the water should be boiling-hot, and all pin feathers should be carefully removed without breaking the skin. If ducks and geese, after scalding, are wrapped in a cloth for a couple of minutes, the down will then come off easily with the feathers. "Plumping," as it is called, is accomplished by dipping the fowl, after picking, in boiling-hot water for about two minutes, then placing it in cold water for 10 or 12 minutes more. This gives a much brighter and fairer appearance to the flesh.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Winter Pasturage.

There is nothing that equals blue-grass for winter pasturage. It grows thick and when once well established on a soil, posesses great vitality. Timothy and red clover, the most fashionable of all our forage crops, and the ones most generally cultivated, are entirely unsuited for winter pasturage. They grow quickly, mature large stalks and considerable seed, but a comparatively small amount of foliage, which loses its value if it is exposed to the changes of the weather. Orchard grass, though excellent for summer pasturage, is very poor for pasturage during the winter. The stalks are too tall and the leaves not sufficiently fine to pack close together. The coarse grass that grows naturally on the prairies is objectionable on the latter account. Red-top is the best substitute for blue grass or any of the more common grass. Of course winter pastures are of no value in portions of the country where the ground is covered with snow for four or five months, and they are of comparatively little value in most of the extreme southern states. The best winter pastures in the states are found between the thirty-fifth and forty-second degrees of north latitude. Some believe there is no economy in winter pastures now that grass can be cut or put in stack or mow by the aid of machinery for a dollar per ton, and in some places for a less sum. But the best stockmen in this state think otherwise. They say that a mixture of green and dry feed like that afforded by a winter pasture of blue-grass that has not been disturbed during the summer months is the best for stock. The saving of labor effected by having a winter pasture for cattle is very considerable. It not only saves cutting, curing, and stacking the grass, but saves the trouble of feeding it out to the stock. Col. Gillett, of Logan county, states that he considers the product of his land devoted to winter pasture of equal value for stock-feeding purposes to that of the corn raised on the same number of acres. He keeps stock away from his winter pastures during the summer, as he does from fields devoted to corn and small grain.—*Chicago Times.*

What the Grange has Done.

As we look at the order to-day, we find it has yielded nothing to the drones. It has disappointed thos whose chief idea was that it would break down middlemen and be a money-making institution. But it has, in numberless instances, more than fulfilled the expectations of its best friends. There are fewer grangers today, but they are better ones. There are thousands of farmers now in the order who have learned to speak in public, to preside at public meetings, and to think and to reason as they never did before. There are many who are readers and thinkers, and who are becoming leaders and educators through the influence of the order. A regular plan of work has been laid out and questions of farm management and home comfort are regularly discussed in their meetings. More agricultural papers are read, and in many neighborhoods libraries are established and lecture courses sustained by the order. We speak that of which we have personal knowledge, in affirming that in many neighborhoods the Grange has accomplished wonders. It has softened political asperities by bringing those of opposite parties together, it has cultivated the social nature, educated the young in music and to a large extent in literature. Hundreds of Grange halls have been built, and furnished, and as the object of the order has been shown to be the education of the farmer, rather than war on other callings, the public have come to respect it.—*Ohio Farmer*

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Five and Fourteen

The following article, containing a wise and helpful suggestion to mothers, appears in the "Home and Society" department of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for November (late SCRIBNER'S):

There are two periods in the moral and intellectual development of a girl which cause the profoundest anxiety to a mother. At five years old, or thereabouts, the period of babyhood is past, while the period of girlhood is not yet reached, and, between the two, comes a time of anarchy and chaos. The little soul is now bursting its shackles and trying to re-adjust itself to new conditions. The child is ceasing to be a mere pet and plaything, and is beginning to live an individual life. Nothing is more common than to see a docile, well-trained child suddenly develop, without any apparent reason, a willfulness and insubordination entirely at variance with its previous habits. The mother, who has been dreaming of a sweet daughter who is to walk beside her all her days, making life fragrant and beautiful to her by sharing with her all her youthful hopes, and joys, and trusts, turns heart-sick at the naughtiness of the half-fledged termagant. For it is the good, cherubic little girl who usually manifests the change; a spoiled child is so thoroughly disagreeable all the while that any accesion of badness is not noticeable. A great deal of self-condemnation and unhappy foreboding would be spared the mother if she would only recognize that much of what is so very unlovely is not essentially wrong—that it is merely what is good in a state of unripeness. The fragrant blossom has withered and fallen away, leaving in its place the hard and acid embryo fruit. A wise mother will be very careful to distinguish between those qualities which promise evil in their developed form and those which are mere crudities, and her aim will be to foster all the unfolded possibilities in her child's nature, and help to bring them to a beautiful maturity.

Every one knows how tiresome and unattractive a little girl usually is when she has outgrown her infantile sweetness. The little impertinences, the saucy retorts and unflattering personalities, which have won for her smiles and caresses, or, at worst, an admiring reproof, all at once become intolerable, and are rebuked with acerbity. The very ways which she has been taught to consider charming become subjects for displeasure when the baby roundness and dimples are gone. Her sense of justice is outraged and the unwarped sense of justice in a child is often very strong. She becomes a little Ishmael, her hand against every man's and every man's hand against her. In a certain sense this can scarcely be avoided, but, if the mother's love be unfailing, and her sympathy always ready, she can keep sweet the fountain of love and trust which, without that refuge, might become very bitter. Just when this new life is unfolding, a mother's wise care is most earnestly needed. The soul which has seemed to draw its life from hers is beginning to lead an individual existence. It is to the perfect development of this individuality that the mother should bend all her strength. Each human soul contains within itself the germ of its own life. To make of it all that may be made, the mother should only guide the growth, leaving it free within the limits of moral probity to grow into its fullest possibility. She cannot lop it off here and there, or suppress it yonder, without stultifying the whole nature.

The dangerous quicksands of this period safely past, the mother begins to breathe freely again. She again begins to see visions, and to dream dreams, till the second and more serious season of anarchy comes to try her faith. Childhood is over and womanhood is yet far away. The whole being, moral, intellectual, and physical, is in a state of ferment. New motives, new principles, new emotions, are battling for predominance, and, until these relative claims are adjusted, no peace can be hoped for. This second chaotic period—which comes at about fourteen years of age—lasts longer, and brings a more hopeless and radical overturning of that which had seemed so firmly established. If a mother's care were needed in the earlier change, it is infinitely more needed now. New traits seem to be starting into life, new developments are manifested. Changes not only in purposes and ideas are taking place, but changes in temperament, in disposition, in tone are manifesting themselves. There is need of a wise hand which shall guide without galling, a tender heart which shall sustain without compromising with evil. To aid in the conflict and insure victory, nothing will help a mother more surely, nor direct her more easily in this difficult task, than the recognition that this also is merely a stage of growth necessary to a full and perfect development of her child's nature, and that to her is intrusted the privilege of fostering the growth, while she shall be looking to the end with the prophetic eye of love.

VELVET PUDDING.—Take five eggs and beat them separately, then add one cup of sugar to the yolks. Take four tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little cold milk, and add this to the yolks and boil three pints of milk and add the other ingredients while boiling; remove from the fire when it becomes quite thick; flavor with vanilla, and pour into a baking-dish; beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; add half a cup of fine white sugar, turn this over the pudding and place in the oven and let brown slightly. To be eaten with sauce made of the yolks of two eggs, one cup of sugar, tablespoonful of butter; beat well; add one cup of boiling milk, set on the stove until it comes to a boiling heat; flavor with vanilla.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

MR. NOBODY:

O spy the funny little man,
As quiet as a mouse,
Who does the mischief that is done
In everybody's house.
There's no one ever sees his face,
And yet we all agree
That every plate was cracked
By Mr. Nobody.

'Tis he who always tears our books,
Who leaves our doors ajar:
He pulls the buttons from our shirts,
And scatters pins afar.
That squeaking door will always squeak,
For, prithee, don't you see,
We leave the oiling to be done
By Mr. Nobody!

The finger-marks upon the doors
By none of us are made;
We never leave the blinds unclosed,
To let the curtains fade;
The ink we never spill; the boots
That lying around you see
Are not our boots—they all belong
To Mr Nobody!

THE LITTLE NEWSBOY.

From the San Francisco Post.

'You see that fat, comfortable-looking woman,' I said to a brother journalist who was punishing a cold supper with me lately, 'that laundress who just went out, after bringing my clothes home from the wash?'

'Well, she's a bonnie-looking, healthy, kindly-looking woman, but I hope you are not Bohemian enough to have any idea of marrying her,' replied my friend Dall.

I laughed long and heartily, and then, as the memories of my first meeting with my honest old laundress came into my mind, I became silent and thoughtful. The further my memory went back in connection with good Mrs. Merriam, the more it was hedged with thorns. At last Dall, seeing me musing, said:

'Old boy, you're thinking about something painful. I'm sorry if I made a joke that hurt you—let us change the subject.'

'My dear Dall,' I answered, 'I will tell you the washerwoman's story.'

About four years ago, when I was on the local staff at the Post, I was standing chatting with the herculean cashier, Blackburn, when a tiny little boy, much emanciated, came in and bought ten papers at the regular newsboys' rates.

He must have disposed of them very quickly, for he came in again and again, until I calculated he must have disposed of at least fifty papers.

'That's a smart boy,' I remarked to the cashier; 'he must have made nearly a dollar and a half in the last hour.'

'Yes,' replied that official thoughtfully, but I sometimes have to trust him for papers. There's something wrong about him. See how thin he is. Guess he's forced to sell papers, and has a father who takes every cent away from him.'

'Shouldn't wonder,' I answered. 'These little street fellows have a tough road to travel,' and just as I spoke I heard the shrill weak little voice piping outside the counter, 'ten more papers, please.' I left the office, but I couldn't get the idea of that little newsboy out of my head, and, although a party of us were chatting over the election and a dozen subjects interesting to newspapermen, that little boy's face still stood in the background of my mind's reflections.

All of a sudden, while we were laughing at one of little L——'s jokes, I heard the tiny voice and saw the boy again, with his lips all pinched and looking whiter than ever. This time I was determined to find out something about him.

He was watching his opportunity, and when he saw the keeper at leisure he pulled his coat timidly, and I heard him say:

'Please, Alfred, give me a glass of water and a cracker.'

The kind-hearted keeper, Dall, gave him some bread and cheese, some water with raspberry syrup in it and added:

'Pitch in, little' un. How's your mother?'

'Worse,' was the little croak from the bundle of bones; 'but I'm bully, you bet; and I sold fifty-seven papers to-night and took the money home. Bet your sweet life, mother was pleased. They're mighty good," he chirruped, 'to me at the office, and the cashier gave me three extra papers. Made dollar and forty-five cents to-night. We got coal and wood and meat and bread for mother. We're hunky. So long.'

One night some time after this he came up and asked me to buy a paper, and, before he could run off after getting his five cents, I said:

'Say, sonny! come and get a cup of coffee and something to eat; you look hungry.'

The little midget looked at me with his bright, sunken eyes for a moment, and said: 'Say, sir, you belong to the newspapers, and I've often seen you look at me, but I don't want no coffee nor nuffen, only I can't sell no papers t'night, and if ye'd like to gimme the price of the coffee, I can use it better.'

'How better?' I asked.

'Mother,' gulped the boy. I got that boy to take me to where his mother lived, and she gave me the whole business. She was getting well of typhoid fever, more by luck than through science, and she had wanted for nothing from the day she sickened until the night I saw her, lying white as a ghost, and thin as a shadow, on a pallet bed in an alley off Jackson street.

'And you—what did you do?' queried Dall.

'Well, I had $30 for my landlady, and all I know is that she didn't get it, and called me a bilk for a whole week.'

'And the mother and the little newsboy?' asked Dall.

'The mother—well, you saw her just now—looks pretty plump and hearty, don't she? Takes in washing, and is doing first-rate.'

'Where's her husband—dead?'

'No; I forgot about that. He's in San Quentin for life. He killed H—, don't you remember?'

'Yes, I do; but the little newsboy?'

'I can't bear to talk about that yet. He went to sleep in my arms three weeks ago, and lay in them for hours before it was all over.

'About an hour before the end came he said: 'Mother won't want. I shall ask Him to help her as soon as I see Him—and—and to bless you. Good-by, mother, good-b——'

'Why, Dall; you're crying.'

But my eyes were not exactly dry, either.

Stories of Birds and Beasts.

A turkey gobbler of Lincoln, Ill., drove a hen from her nest and sat upon the eggs until they were hatched, and is now looking after the brood of four little chicks.

A mother sparrow tumbled a little one out of its nest in a tree in Hartford, and a cat started for it. Two birds attacked the cat with so much vigor that she was compelled to retreat.

The Albany (Ga.) News and Advertiser tells of a deer that sprang into a train just after passing Walker's Station, and in its fright ran through the baggage cars, both doors of which were wide open.

A chicken hawk swooped down into the garden of Charles F. Boshen, West Troy, N. Y., and captured a single sparrow out of the flocks that frequented the premises. That very day all the other sparrows disappeared.

B. W. Scott, of Hawkinsville, Ga., bears witness to a breed of chickens on the place of David E. Smithhart, of Wilcox county, that have no feathers but a silken fur or down. They are clumsy in action and shape, and unable to fly up to roost.

A little daughter of Charles Neubertz, of Wyandotte, Mo., found a nest of quails' eggs, and placed them in a cornucopia in the house. A few days later it was discovered that some of the eggs had hatched, and the quail were in the act of breaking their shell.

At Nakkoo, in the Island of Lapland, an eagle was shot that had a brass chain about its neck, to which was fastened a little tin box, enclosing a slip of paper, on which was written in Danish, "Caught and set free again in 1792, by N. and C. Anderson Boetod, in Falster, Denmark."

A dog that hears through an ear trumpet and wears spectacles belongs to Patrick Nichols, of Milwaukee, Wis. This animal is said to be 35 years of age, and has lost his hearing and sight, and his master for his many years of fidelity procured these aids to cheer him. A set of artificial teeth are also being made for him.

A cat belonging to a lady of Jersey City Heights awoke her mistress hurriedly at 2 o'clock at night. She arose, and going out upon the landing, saw a man upon the stairway in the act of striking a match. Seizing the cat, the lady threw it upon the burglar, who ran into the street shrieking with pain from scratches on his face.

Dr. Barton, of Los Angeles, had a pointer dog, Don, that he left with a friend twenty-five miles from home while he took a six months' tour over the country. The very day the Doctor reached home the dog trotted into town to greet his old master, and had not before shown any disposition to leave his new place twenty-five miles away.

A fox caught a hen of G. S. Walden's of Alexander County, away from home in a pasture field, and dined on her. Her brood of chickens stood around the next morning sorrowful, lonesome, and uncared for, until a young rooster came to their relief and took them in charge. He has scratched for them, clucked for them, and cared for them ever since.

An English fox terrier made a bolt after a rabbit in a thick covert near London, and did not return. After several days' search he was given up as lost. Thirteen days afterwards he was released alive by a wood-chopper who heard a low, muffled bark nearly under his feet. He had been stopped in his attempts to get out by the roots of a tree. During the interval he had had neither food nor water.

At Castle Park, Hot Springs, Col., a good-natured visitor presented the bear with a bottle of beer. The apparent relish with which the bear emptied it caused him to present another, the generous visitor drinking a glass to each bottle by the bear. This continued for two hours, at which time bruin had indulged in nineteen bottles of beer, and his friend had gotten himself on the outside of nineteen glasses of the foamy stuff. The only difference to be discovered between the two was that bruin was quiet and docile, and walked to the end of his chain with his usual dignified tread, while the man imagined that he was the Czar of all the Russias, and was momentarily expecting to hear an explosive missile burst about him. He was finally conveyed home "upon a shutter," while the bear quietly walked his beat and looked anxiously for the appearance of another fun-loving visitor.

It is announced that Watson H. Gilder, who the last ten years was the late Dr. Holland's assistant in editing the Scribner's Monthly, will become editor of the Century.

The authorities of the Mormon church at Salt Lake have just sent another batch of twenty missionaries to Europe in search of a few more shiploads of ignorant dupes.

When a young lady wears a gentleman-like ulster and a Derby hat, she must not feel offended if a young man pats her on the shoulder and says, "Hello, old boy, how's your health!"

One of the attractions of the Confederate bonds is that all the coupons are on. Then, besides, they are a "permanent investment."

Odd Fish.

Captain Leigh, in his voyage to Guiana, recounts: "We saw a white thing floating upon the water, which sank when the ship came within fifty or sixty paces of it. It resembled a man's head without hair. Some said they saw a great many of them, and observed two black eyes and a mouth upon them. We also saw a strange sort of fish, about as long as an ordinary lamprey, and equally round, with a large fin or crest above a foot high over its head, and sloped in a continued series down to its tail. It swims upon one side, so that the fin, together with the body, represents a large fish of triangular form, and it makes its way by shifting from one side to the other. But when it catches its prey, the fin is straight, and appears above the water of an ashy color, though the body is as white and as round as a tallow-candle."

Perhaps the tallow-candle fish mentioned by Captain Leigh is a relation of the one noticed in The Colonist, December, 1879, as follows:

"In the waters of British North America, as we are informed, there is a fish, an odd fish, as surprising in its way as the sea serpent, and infinitely more useful. It is a species of smelt, and may be poetically described as an aquatic glow-worm. We are told it may be literally used in the same way as a candle, by simply setting a light to the tail, when it will burn with a flame as steady as that of the 'dips' which our grandfathers used to have to put up with before gas was invented. It is a small silvery fish, averaging about fourteen inches long, is excessively fat, and affords an excellent and valuable oil, which is so inflammable that the dried carcasses will serve as a torch. Among the natives the fish is known as the oolahan, and by them, as by others who have tasted it, is considered one of the most delicious products of the sea, being far more delicate in flavor than the herring. The fish are caught in wicker baskets, and are smoked as much as their oily nature will allow."

Here are some very odd fish from the Danube:—

"The River Danube has great plenty of fish, and one sort uncommon, called the hellshow, a very large fish—some of them twenty feet long—which are supposed to come out of the Euxine sea. They taste like a sturgeon, and have a hollow nervous chord down the back, which, when dried, is used instead of a whip. When people fish for them they blow a horn or trumpet, the noise of which brings great shoals about their boats. There is a fish called a grundel, that has six beards, two short and four long."

Mr. Frotherby tells us that in the Caspian Sea there is a deformed sort of a fish called the glutton, whose head seems to be within its belly. It has a round tail seven or eight feet broad, and as many long, by which it can overturn a boat.

Poisonous fishes are often alluded to in ancient works, and it is but due to their authors to say that their statements have been confirmed by subsequent inquiry into results. There is no doubt that congers, pike and barbel have been long, and still are, recognized in Europe as poisonous at certain seasons, and the roe of the barbel especially so.

P. Osbeck, in his "Voyage to China and the East Indies," gives the following startling account of the Tetraodon ocellatus of Linnæus: "This fish is one of the finest I ever saw, but so poisonous that whoever eats of it generally dies in two hours' time. The Chinese who affirmed the fact, seeing me take the fish into my hands, earnestly desired me to wash myself, adding that it is forbidden, under some great penalty, to be sold among other fish."

Dr. Stewart Eldridge states that the salmon is doubtless the most common toxic fish of Japan. From the spring onward this fish is out of season, and if eaten after that period of the year, occasions such accidents as follow the eating of the kateuo (bonito, and the maguro. The Lethurinus nambo can be eaten with impunity until it attains a certain size—say a length of five to five and a half inches—after which it becomes poisonous. Here then it would appear that the age of the fish has something to do with its injurious qualities. Poppenheim gives a list of more than forty poisonous species, principally inhabitants of the torrid zone. Among these we find mackerels, perches, herrings and sea-pikes.

American Meat Abroad.

Our readers may be surprised to hear that up to the end of last month there has passed through the Central market a grand total of 108,025 tons of American meat, as certified by Supt. Stephens. Every year the American imports have increased with a steady, strong stride. In 1876 there was received 5,513 tons; in 1877, 14,641 tons; in 1878, 19,370 tons; in 1879, 20,751 tons; in 1880, 25,836 tons. During the present year the increase has been still going on, so that, though there has been a temporary relaxation of imports during the past few weeks, there have, from January to August inclusive, been received 21,914 tons, being 3,163 tons more than during the corresponding period of last year. These figures, it should be remembered, refer only to dead meat, and there remains to be added the live stock slaughtered at Deptford. The increase in this direction is as remarkable as the other. In 1879, for example, there were killed at Deptford 28,615 American beasts, and 10,457 sheep; last year the numbers were 63,704 beeves, and 21,703 muttons. It would be a boon to the general public if the markets committee who will be asked to inquire into the question of willful obstruction, would while they are about it, try and discover to what extent the ordinary consumer has benefitted by this enormous importation of cheap beef and mutton during the past five years, if indeed he has benefited at all.

Public Spirit.

We take the following from a paper by Dr. Holland in The Century Magazine for November (recently Scribner's):

There is no point at which personal meanness betrays itself so strongly and surely as it does when brought into relation to schemes of public improvement. Set a subscription paper going through a community, to raise money for some public object, and it will usually sift out the mean men as certainly as a screen will sift the dust from a bushel of coal. We have a great many men who are not stingy with their families, who are by no means parsimonious, yet who have insuperable objections to giving away anything that does not minister directly to their personal comfort or gratification. A church is wanted, or a public library, or a park, or something else for the common benefit, and the want and the effort to meet to furnish a very reliable test of the character of those appealed to. We have rich men in every community so notoriously stingy, and so unfriendly to all schemes of public improvement, that they are not even approached for a contribution. On the other hand, we have men in every community who have what we call "public spirit." Nothing that can minister to the general good ever receives a cold welcome from them, or a niggardly response to its appeal.

Very few men are so stolidly selfish that they cannot see that membership in a family involves certain duties toward the family—support, protection, mutual assistance. The head of a family—no matter how selfish and stingy he may be—recognizes the fact that he owes to that family shelter, sustenance, clothing, education, etc. Very few, too, fail to see that, as citizens, they owe certain duties to the town they live in, to the state, to the nation. They pay their taxes, and expect to pay them. It cannot be said that they always do this willingly or honestly, but they know that they must pay something for the laws that protect them, for the roads that give them passage across the country, and for the support of the Government. As heads of families and citizens of the state, they apprehend the fact that they owe duties whose fulfillment costs money. What is necessary beyond this is that they should see that membership in a social community involves duties just as really and distinctly as family ties or citizenship. No man can belong to a social community—as all men do who are not hermits—without having imposed upon him a great many duties. He owes it to that community to make it, so far as he can, intelligent, comfortable, respectable. There is no wise scheme of improvement to which he does not owe his support and encouragement; and he cannot turn his back upon any such scheme without a failure in the offices of good neighborhood, or without convicting himself of a mean selfishness that is disgraceful to him, and to the family and town to which he belongs.

Scientific Notes.

There is less oil and sugar in southern than in northern corn. Each is adapted to the wants of the people where it is grown. Heat-producing elements are not required in southern climes, but nitrogen is. In northern climes heat-producing elements are required as well as those which produce flesh.

At the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, the experiment of lighting the tanks by incandescent electric lamps has been successfully tried. The lights are submerged in the tanks, and do not appear to disturb the fishes in the least, while the water is lighted up with a brilliancy which could be attained in no other way.

A London nautical journal has found that sixty-three per cent. of the storms starting in this country across the Atlantic reach Great Britain, from which it appears that the proposed international interchange of weather signals would be a great benefit to the English people. Storms seldom cross to this country from Great Britain.

Reports from more than one hundred lighthouses and lightships have shown that the migrations of birds of one species or another are almost continually going on, although the great migrations occur in the spring and fall. Vast numbers of birds are killed by flying at night against the glass protecting the lights of lighthouses, being, while in migration, attracted by the bright glare of the lamps. No less than six hundred were destroyed in this manner in a single month at one lighthouse.

It has been ten or twelve years since the first experiments were made with a compressed air motor. For a long time the trials were unsatisfactory, and it was doubtful whether the new power could be successfully utilized. The later experiments have not been such as to render the use of the power seemingly feasible, until Saturday last, when a trial trip with an engine on the Second Avenue Elevated Road, in New York, appears to have accomplished all that is desirable in such a trial. The new motor drew four cars from the beginning to the terminus of the road in nineteen minutes, and returned them in fifteen minutes, without being recharged. This indicates that the principle of applying compressed air to practical purposes has almost reached perfection.

The government sold, last year, nearly 11,000,000 acres of its public lands, but has plenty left to give every man a farm.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

SATURDAY, November 5, 1881.

The National debt is being constantly diminished. Reduction for October $13,458,87.00.

The course of President Arthur is satisfactory to both Republicans and Democrats in this city. If he keeps on pursuing a magnanimous course, but putting rascally office holders in chancery as expeditiously as possible, we shall have an administration of which every American citizen may well be proud.

President Arthur, Sunday, took possession of the pew in St. John's church in Washington, which, from Madison to this day, has been the President's pew. —*Post and Tribune.*

President Arthur tells Gov. Foster that if there are any factions in the party, he wants all sides to confer with him, as he has no enemies to punish, and does not propose to punish the enemies of others. Bravo!—*Post aad Tribune.*

The re-appointment of Mr. James, made necessary by the expiration of his term of office, shows that the President is resolved to push the star route prosecutions, and that neither Dorsey, or Brady, nor any of the implicated parties have any influence in his counsels. —*Post and Tribune.*

Elijah B. Clark aged 89, has taken the Pontiac Gazette 37 years, and has ordered it another year. Whether being able to stand reading the Gazette 37 years indicates extraordinary natural strength of constitution, or whether the steady reading of the Gazette has helped to preserve the old gentleman hale and hearty so long, is now the conundrum. We guess it's the latter, as every body in Oakland county of his age who hasn't read the Gazette has died.

THE PREACHER—Of all public functionaries, boarded and lodged on the industry of modern Europe, is there one worthier of the board he has than he? A man ever professing, yet never so languidly, making still some effort to save the souls of men? I wish he could find the point again, this speaking one, and stick to it, with tenacity, with deadly energy for there is need of him yet. This speaking function. This of truth coming to us with a living voice, nay, in a living shape, and as a concrete, practical exempler, this, with all our writing and printing function, has yet a perennial place.—*Carlyle.*

The baptismal and family names of the president are thus described in his father's book: "Arthur (British), a strong man, from ar (Latin vir), a man, and thor, strong. In the Gaelic, air is the same as fear, a man, and the ancient Scythians called a man aior. Thor was the Jupiter of the Teutonic races, their god of thunder. In Welsh, arth is a bear, an emblem of strength and courage, and ur a noun termination, a man. "Arthur, a bear man, a hero a man of strength; the name of a Brittish prince."

"Chester, local from the city of Chester, the capital of Cheshire, England, founded by the Romans. The name is derived from the Latin castrum; Saxon ceaster, a fortified place, a city, a castle or camp, it being a Roman station where the 20th legion was quartered. The Roman stations in England were generally so called, being sometimes varied in dialect to chester, chaster or caster, the termination of an English town, as Colchester, a camp on the river Coln; Doncaster, on the Lon or Lune, etc."

PRESIDENT HINDSALE'S ADDRESS.—He briefly gave a history of the late President's career from the time of his entering college until his election to the Presidency of the United States, and said: "These facts and dates are salient points of a career that, in all the points of high character, noble achievement, lofty promise not yet fulfilled, beautiful romance, generous enthusiasm, pure ambition, and has no parallel in the history of the world. One of the most striking facts pertaining to this noble product of nature and nurture was his many-sidedness. Tennyson said of the duke of Wellington: "He stood four square to every wind that blew." This is a striking figure, and it admirably expresses the poets thought. But General Garfield had many more sides than four. You can hardly take up a point of observation where you will not discover something in him both interesting and striking. He seemed to face in all directions. He faced to law and policy, to science and literature, to arms and the camp, to religion and Christian ministry, to senate and forum, to farm and the arts, to social circle and domestic life, and in as many more directions as a diamond from its polished facets flashes its lustrous beauty. Rapid as was Gen. Garfield's march upon the nation, still the public as a whole was slow in finding him out. They never did fully find him out until his life was slowly ebbing away to the music made by the Atlantic's sobs. Nay, they have not fully done so yet, but I may fairly claim that the students of Hiram had discovered his greatness long before 1860. They were, in fact, the original discoverers of James A. Garfield."

CIGARETTES.—A few years ago the cigarettes smoked in this country were nearly all imported. But the demand has increased so enormously that the quantity taxed as manufactured in the United States last year was four hundred and eight millions. A writer in the Philadelphia Times says that there is not a cigarette made in America, that any man or boy of good sense would smoke if the making and mixing of them could be seen.

"Prodigious fortunes have been made and are making, and millions of people are slowly ruining their digestive organs by inhaling the foul stuff wraped up in the various bands that claim to be pure. Let any smoker of cigarettes subject his tongue and throat to a medical examination after smoking a package of cigarettes. Vitriol itself leaves no more sinister impression on tongue, throat and palate.

It may be safely said that with perhaps one or two exceptions, every cigarette made is a source of violent, physical reaction, destructive of vital tissues and the active principle of lurking and insidious diseases, and that it is better to smoke a pound of tobacco in any other form than the pinch mingled with poison that makes up the ridiculously expensive and utterly worthless article of cigarette that holds the market."

A STRAIGHT ANSWER WANTED.—One of the east bound trains coming into Detroit the other day was heavily loaded, and a passenger who got on at Ypsilanti walked through two cars and finally halted at a seat occupied by a small man and a grab-bag and inquired:

"Is this seat occupied?"

"Of course this seat is occupied," was the reply.

"Are both halves of this seat occupied?" was the next query.

"Of course both halves are occupied."

"Well, my friend," said the new arrival, as he let go of his satchel, "I want to bother you with one more query. Had you rather I would toss that grab-bag out of the window and sit down with you, or check you out and ride into Detroit with the grab-bag?"

The grab-bag man got mad at that and wouldn't ride anywhere else except on the wood box.

Physical Suffering.

No one can realize, except by personal experience, the anguish of mind and body endured by sufferers from dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and other diseases of the stomach, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS are a positive cure for this direst of all diseases. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

The custom of planting a tree when a child is born or married is a good one.

A Signal Victory.

The value of electricity as a remedial agent has gained a signal victory over prejudice, THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL stands foremost in this class of compounds. Testimonials from all parts tell of the wondrous cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, hurts, and sores, etc., effected by its agency.

Give Him a Rest.

When enfeebled by long suffering proceeding from torpid liver, billiousness, indigestion, constipation, or sick headache, take BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, which give rest to the weary and reinvigorates all the organs of the Body. Price $1.00, trial size ten cents.

Wm. McCartney, 88 Lloyd Street, Buffalo, N. Y. fell and sprained his ankle. His employer. H. Anderson, 94 Main Street, procured some THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, and he says that a few applications enabled him to go to work as usual.

While preaching from the text: "He giveth His beloved sleep," a Toledo minister stopped in the middle of his sermon, gazed upon his sleeping auditors and said: "Brethren, it is hard to realize the wondrous, unbounded love the Lord appears to have for a good portion of this congregation."

In Good Spirits.

T. Walker, Cleveland, O., writes: "For the last twelve months I have suffered with lumbago and general debility. I commenced taking BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS about six weeks ago, and now have great pleasure in stating that I have recovered my appetite, my complexion has grown ruddy, and feel better altogether." Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

"If you grasp a rattlesnake firmly about the neck, he cannot hurt you," says a Western paper. This is true, and it is also true that if you put about half a mile of ground between you and the snake it cannot hurt you, and for our part we prefer the latter method. Supposing you get hold of the snake, you don't want to hang on forever, and how are you going to let go?

Catarrhal Poison.

Catarrh poisons the mucous membrane, poisons the blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, liver and kidneys. From the simple cold to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is supreme. Complete treatment $1.

Death to rats and vermin, Parsons' Exterminator.

A newly acquired habit.—"Look heah, Uncle Mose, you fooled me wid dat ar hoss I buyed from yer last week. He jest drapt dead in his tracks." "He nebber drapt dead in his tracks, or anywhar else as long as I had him, goin' on twenty years."

On Thirty Days Trial.

We will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to young men and other persons who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney difficulties, Ruptures, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. 920-1-year.

Why should the devil have all the good tunes?" asked the Rev. Rowland Hill when some brother found fault with certain hymns sung in his church to airs of secular song.

True to Her Trust.

Two much cannot be said of the ever-faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a thorough cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world, and only cost fifty cents. Sold by Frank Smith. 4

J. W. KERMOTT, M. D., devotes special attention to Diseases of the Lungs Catarrh and all other chronic affections, Office 208 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

TWENTY years of constantly increasing use have established a reputation for Dr. KERMOTT'S Pulmonary Balsam second to no other Cough syrup.

WHY complain that you are bilious, or of indigestion, sick headache or nervous debility, when one box of Dr. KERMOTT'S Pills will cure you. 911-1y.

"If you do not close that window, waiter, I shall die from the draft," said a lady dining at a fashionable restaurant. "And if you do close it I shall die from the heat in this hot weather!" exclaimed a stouter, fair lady. Then there was, a gigle among the diners at the dilemma of the waiter, when a literary gentleman present said, "My good fellow, your duty is clear—close the window and kill one lady, then open it and kill the other lady."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Necessitating a Surgical Operation—Loving Mother Attempts to Take A Pair of Shears from Her Child.

PARENTS BE CAREFUL.

Domestic accidents are common to women, and some of them are very serious. Mrs. Warner, of South Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y., some weeks ago attempted to take from her child a pair of shears with which it was playing. A slight struggle ensued, in which the point of the shears entered Mrs. W. left eye, entirely destroying the sight. Her family physician did what he could, intensely painful inflamation arose, which, by sympathy, threatened the loss of the other eye. Total blindness to a woman having the care of a household is an irretrievable calamity. In this strait Mrs—applied to the well-known and skilfull Surgeon, Dr. *David* Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who removed the injured eye by a very successful operation setting aside all danger of furthur harm to the sight of the other eye. But, owing to pain and mental distress, her system needed a tonic and restorative medicine. To do this work the Dr. percribed "Kennedy's Favorite Remedy," which sustained its reputation and laid a sure foundation of health.

Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" removes all impurities from the blood, regulates the Liver and Kidneys. Cures Constipation, and all diseases and weaknesses to Females. It is for sale by all our druggists at ONE DOLLAR a bottle. 917 4-w

Dr. J. L. Palmer's Favorite Prescription cures Founder in Horses and Cattle in from six to ten hours, leaving them in better condition than they were before they were foundered. A valuable remedy for other diseases. Dr. J. L. Palmer, Superior. P. O address, Ypsilanti. 883–1yr.

New Advertisements.

I **have a few Misses' and Ladies' Street Sacques,** which I will sell very cheap to close out.

EDWARD MURBY,
920 3w Knitting Works.

HOUSE TO RENT—Good house, desirable location, on mill street, near the Depot.
918 B. THOMPSON.

A FINE FIRST CLASS ORGAN AND STOOL FOR SALE, at less than half price. Parties leaving town and must sell. Apply at C. L. YOST'S Harness Store. 918

A Farm Sold and an Auction Coming!

A Rare Opportunity will be given at the large Auction Sale, TUESDAY, NOV. 15, on the premises, known as the A. BENNETT FARM, two miles east of the city. His princely Stock, Farm Implements and Farm Products to be sold.

Remember Nov. 15th, at Ten A.M., sharp.
918-4w A. BENNETT.

COAL! COAL!

FOR THIS SEASON I am now prepared to deliver Coal in any quantity that customers may wish. My prices will be as low as as any, by the ton or carload. Orders left with me or HOMER BRIGGS or his Truckmen will receive prompt attention.

O. E. THOMPSON.

N.B.—Unauthorized persons are reporting that I am going out of the business, which is false. 912

A Bargain.

HOUSE AND LOT on River Street, opposite Michigan Central Passenger house Good well, Cistern and Barn. Price $1,200.
912 CHAS. I. SWEET.

Ypsilanti Greenhouse.

I **make an announcement that will** please the lovers of flowers. I have just purchased the nicest stock of HANGING BASKETS in all styles, and other Goods that have never been offered for sale in the city. A new style of **Double Callicrocks, Shell Flower Vases and Shell Hanging Baskets and Window Gardens.** Call and see our lovely and beautiful specimens.
909 MARION HENDERSON.

FINE SHOES REPAIRED.

I **Tender my Thanks to the Ladies** for their patronage in the past. I make a specialty of REPAIRING LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES, also STYLISH JOB REPAIRING FOR GENTLEMEN. No Shoddy work at my shop. I do all kinds of work. Competant workmen and work guaranteed. One door west of Haskin's Bakery, at the Depot.
894 L. MILLER.

FOR YOUR FINE PRINTING, VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS, or any other JOB WORK come to the **Commercial Office,** opposite the Post Office.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE!

At the residence of Mrs. C. R. PATTISON, corner of Huron and Cross sts.

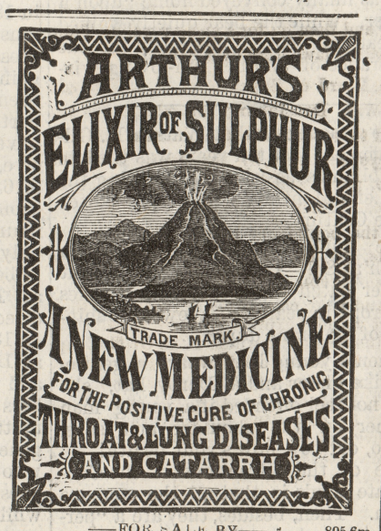
YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT	$ 1 25	@	1 30
FLOUR, XXX	7 00		
" Snow Flake	8 00	@	8 50
" Minnesota Patent	9 50		
CORN	70	@	75
OATS	42	@	43
BEANS	2 50	@	3 00
CLOVER SEED	4 25	@	5 00
TIMOTHY	3 25	—	3 50
POTATOES	75	@	60
APPLES, per bbl	1 75	—	2 50
HONEY, cap	18	—	20
CHEESE	14	—	16
BUTTER, Fancy in tubs	25	—	28
" extra		—	
" crock	25	—	28
" rolls	20	—	22
EGGS, per doz	16	—	18
CHICKENS, per lb Spring	10	—	11
TURKEYS, " "	10	—	11
PORK, per cwt	5 75	—	7 00
" in bbls	17 05	—	
LARD	12	—	14
HAMS	15	—	16
BEEF, in quarter	5	—	5½
TALLOW		—	5¾
GREEN HIDES	6½	—	7
CURED "	9	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
SHEEP PELTS	30	—	35
LAMB PELTS	35	—	50
HAY, per ton	8 00	—	10 00
WOOL, per lb	28	—	32
BUCKWHEAT	60	@	

LIVE STOCK.

COWS, Milch	$ 30 00	—	4000
" Fatted, per lb	3	—	
STEERS, medium, per lb	3	—	3½
" fatted, 1,200 lbs or over, per lb	4½	—	5
SHEEP, store	3 00	—	3 00½
LAMBS	2 00	—	2 50
" fatted, per lb	5	—	
HOGS, store, per lb	5½	—	
" fatted, "	5½	—	6



—FOR SALE BY— $95 6m
Fred F. Ingram.

You can pay the freight and save the Dealer's profit by buying

STOVES

FROM US.

ALL STOVES SOLD AT **Factory Prices.**

COULSON & MORHOUS,
Detroit Stove Works Store,
115 WOODWARD AVE.,
DETROIT, Mich.
915-8w

NALL'S

SECOND FALL STOCK.

CARPETS.

Our Immense Sales have compelled us to lay in another stock.

Our stock of Fine Goods have never been so complete—SMYRNAS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS with wide rich Borders to match in almost endless variety.

In MEDIUM and TWO PLIED CARPETS anything you could wish for from 18 Cts. to a Dollar per yard.

POPULAR PRICES.

This is the cause of the immense increase in our business.

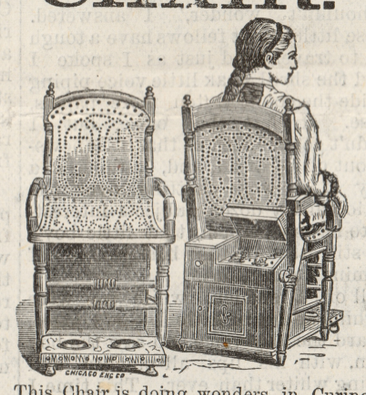
N.B.—100 Pieces of Tapestry Brusels at only 75 Cents per Yard.

JAMES NALL & CO.,
154 & 156 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

CARPETS

886-1y

ELECTRO MAGNETIC
CHAIR.



This Chair is doing wonders in Curing Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralga, Dizziness, Paralysis, Heart Disease, Female Complaints.

If afflicted by any of the above diseases don't fail to call and try on this Chair. The application of electricity to all parts of the system is simple, and as a rule agreeable to the patient.

Dr. J. C. PARKER,
Physican, Surgeon & Obstetrician,
Cor. of Ellis and Ballard Streets, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Office hours from Nine to Twelve a.m., and Two to Five p.m.

☞ Calls in town and country attended to.

P.S.—I am the Agent for the sale of these Chairs for Michigan. 918.

OPTICAL INSTITUTE

C. F. ELLOITT,
Oculist
Optician,
220 Woodward Ave.
DETROIT, Mich.

SPECIALTY, the scientific fitting of Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Send for Pamphlet.
918-1y

TO THOSE BUILDING!

Best WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS in the State. Glass ready set in neatest style and warranted safe home. WINDOW GLASS, all sizes, by box or light. Ornamental figured glass Send in your orders and for estimates.

909.3m **E. P. EARL,**
42 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

9881-y

AT GLOVER'S.

I am just Opening a Large
STOCK OF GOODS
—FOR—
FALL TRADE,
—IN ALL THE—
NEW STYLES,
—AT—
Popular Prices.

All Summer Goods
BEING CLOSED OUT
At Less than Cost.

August 25th, 1881. 910

AT GLOVER'S.

NEW FALL GOODS

NEW FALL GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
FURNITURE

WALLACE & CLARKE

No. 5 UNION BLOCK.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

We have Six Floors 20x80, or 9.600 Feet of Floor Room, and still we are crowded and need More Room.

—AN IMMENSE STOCK OF—

New Parlor and Bedroom Suits,

ALL STYLES AND PRICES, JUST RECEIVED.

AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

COME AND SEE US, IT WILL PAY YOU.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

SWEET BROS,
Lumber Dealers,

And Manufacturers of

SASH. DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Planing, Matching and Scroll Sawing done on short notice.

[illegible] s Street, next to Opera House. YPSILANTI, MICH

CHAS. McCORMICK,

STILL SELLS MEAT

At the Depot,

Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

HE ALSO

UNDERSELLS ALL OTHERS.

Best Cuts 12½ Cts. per Lb.

He also sells HARNESS and HARNESS GOODS of all kinks cheap as the cheapest. Repariing promply done. 900

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SANITARIUM.

This institution, now in the sixteenth year of its existence, affords better facilities & advantages for the treatment of chronic invalids than any other in the United States.

"It is the very best Sanitarium that I know of."—*Wendell Phillips.*

"In all my travels I have found none that equal it." — *Mrs. Mary Livermore.*

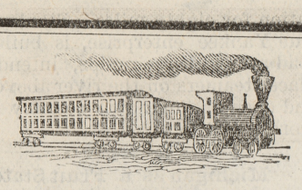
"It is superior to any in my acquaintance."—*Prof. A. B. Alcott.*

The Sanitarium is not a pleasure resort, but affords a delightful retreat for those who need quiet, rest, and recuperation. Diseases of Women, Digestive Disorders, Nervous Diseases, Lung Affections, and Rheumatic Difficulties, are treated with unequaled success.

The resident and consulting medical corps embraces the most eminent members of the profession in the west. Send for circular, to

SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

901



TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE MAY 22, 1881.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*Gr. Rap. Express	Express except Saturday.	‡Pacific Express
	A.M.	A.M.	P M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 30	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 52	10 29	6 42	4 46	9 20	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 20	10 45	7 05	5 05	9 43	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 40	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 58	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 22	-----	8 05	5 52	10 38	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson ----	10 14	12 12	9 00	6 35	11 30	12 40
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	Jackson Express.	*Gr. R. & K. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	‡Night Express except Sat
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	7 00	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.'	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson-----	3 40	4 05	7 15	9 30	12 45	5 00
Chelsea-----	4 45	-----	8 03	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor--	5 22	5 07	8 40	10 34	2 05	6 25
Ypsilanti----	5 38	5 23	8 56	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	6 02	5 45	9 17	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit ---Ar	6 50	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

Local Passenger going West, leaves Detroit, 5-30 a.m.; Wayne Junc., 6-17; Ypsilanti, 6-41; Ann Arbor, 6-59; Chelsea, 7-35; Jackson, 8-30; Chicago, arr. 5-50 p.m.

New York Express, leaves Chicago, 3-30 p.m.; Jackson 9-37; Ypsilanti, 10-50; Detroit, 11-50.

A way frieght leaves Detroit at 5 A.M.; Ypsilanti, 8.05; and arriving in Chicago 12.22 A.M.

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. † Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

H'Y C. WENTWORTH, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago.*

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, MAY 23, 1881

GOING WEST. Fast Mail.	Eve. Exp.	Freight.	STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.	Mor. Exp.	Fast Mail	GOING EAST. Freight
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P. M.	P.M.
8 30	7 15	7 00	----Ypsilanti	---	10 40	5 20	8 15
8 48	7 32	7 30	----Pittsfield	---	10 22	5 05	7 45
9 00	7 42	8 15	----- Saline	-----	10 10	4 55	7 10
9 17	7 58	8 50	-- Bridgewater	--	9 53	4 40	6 30
9 35	8 17	9 45	-- Manchester	--	9 35	4 24	6 00
10 08	8 47	10 43	--- Brooklyn	----	9 03	3 58	5 00
1 00	9 52	1 05	--- Hillsdale	----	7 50	3 00	2 25
1 10	10 00	1 20	---- Bankers	----	7 10	2 30	1 45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Arrive.	Leave.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Morming and Evening Express have through Coaches attached, to and from Detroit.

Trains run by Chicago time.

J. W. SMITH, General Manager.
W. F. PARKER, Sup't, Ypsilanti.

Post-Office Directory.

Through and way mail west, closes--------10:30 A. M.
D. H. & S.-W., closes at---------- 8.00 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes--------10:30 A. M.
Through and way mail east, closes-------- 5:00 P. M.
Eastern and Western mail closes----------7:30 P. M.

Eastern and Western mail distributed---- 8:00 A. M.
Grand Rapids and way mail dist---------11:30 A. M.
Eastern mail distributed----------11:30A. M., 6 P. M.
D. H. & S.-W. mail distributed---------- 6:00 P. M.

Belleville stage arrives---------- 9:00 A. M.
Belleville stage departs----------10:00 A. M.
Daily except Sundays.

COUNTY ITEMS.

Milan Sun.

Very much of the clover seed cut in this and adjoining counties lies out in the fields spoiling. Corn fodder is quite largely destroyed and the corn in shock is hurt. It is hoped dry weather now will restore both to some extent, but considerable loss is inevitable.

There has been from farmers great complaint along the line of the Wabash through this state, about the barbed wire fence put up by the company. Complaint from this source will soon end, for that company has determined to reconstruct their fences, removing the two upper wires and putting two boards in their places. This will be a great improvement.

From the Democrat.

The Toledo, Ann Arbor and Grand Trunk railroad has taken possession of the new depot at the foot of Williams street.

The following jurymen were discharged for the term; Edmund Hewett, Ypsilanti; B. J. Lovejoy, Manchester.

The prisoners attempted to escape from jail Tuesday evening, but the eagle eye of turnkey Wallace found the hold, and they were locked up.

Thos. H. Marsh, who died in Chicago last week of paralysis, was an old pioneer of Washtenaw county. He came to Michigan in 1830 and settled in Ypsilanti. In 1834 he went to Saline and engaged in the practice of law with Thos. L. Humphreyville. In June, 1855, he came to Ann Arbor. For some years he practiced law in this city, and was a partner of Hon. H. J. Beakes. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Marsh removed to Chicago. He leaves a wife and three sons, Edward, Charles and James.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Hugh Brown to David G. Brown, 5 acres sec 3 Ypsilanti, $1.000.

Benj. F. Henderson to Chas. Cross, 80 acres sec. 1 Salem, $4,500.

The Argus.

It is noted by an exchange that newspapers are the only thing that is cheap these days—a few quarts of beans will pay for a year's subscription.

The amendod liquor law puts more duty upon prosecuting attorneys, and it was for this reason therefore the Board of Supervisors last week voted $300 extra, as expenses to our prosecuting attorney whose salary now stands at $1,200.

The Supervisors have instructed prosecuting attorney Whitman to nolle prosequi the cases of the county vs. Jasper Imus, Dudley Loomis and Wm. Porter, charged with attempt to defraud the county by presentation of fraudulent bills.

The supervisors on Wednesday by a majority of one voted Judge Harriman a salary of $1,500 this year. Messrs. Dancer and O'Hearn, Dems., voted No. Messrs. Yost and Graves, Reps., and Burch, Nat., yes. The legislature last winter fixed the salary according to population, the law to take effect Jan. 1st, 1882. This county having 40,000 and over inhabitants, the salary will be $1,500.

Those embryonic statesmen, E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, and E. D. Kinne of Ann Arbor, who are hoping for congressional lightning to strike them, are hereby privately informed that Mr. A. J. Sawyer, while in Washington last week helping to adjust the postoffice squable, is presumed to have selected the seat in the house of representatives in which he proposes to sit during the forty-eighth congress.

Guess the people will have a voice in this matter Mr. Argus.

The question of the location of the post office was decided in Washington on Saturday by a contract with the owners of the St. James, formerly Gregory House, in which it is stipulated the office shall remain where it is until the new block, built especially for it after the model of the Lansing or Battle Creek office, optional with the government, and to be ready for occupancy Oct. 15, 1882, is erected. A new sidewalk, fourteen feet in width is to be laid from Main to Second street within the next month.

Mooreville Correspondent.

In a day or two we shall lose our good friend, Dr. Oakley. He having disposed of his property here to Dr. Messac of Milan, will remove to Ypsilanti. The Dr. has practiced here a great many years and so successfully that year after year his ride has increased until now it has outgrown his strength and he finds himself unable to endure the exposure necessarily incident to his practice. His successor, Dr. Messac, is a young man, earnest and energetic, well liked in Milan and we hope will be kindly received among us. As much as we shall miss the Dr. we shall also miss his wife, who has always lived among us and in such a way that in maidenhood and wifehood she was a good example to those younger. Few towns can afford to lose such a family. Any town may rejoice that they make their home with them.

The Courier.

The ladies of the Episcopal church are said to have made about $600 by their Art Loan Exhibition.

We are sorry to say that the city map shows a Davidson and Guiteau addition to the 5th ward, named after the father of Guiteau.

Judge Harriman has presented his case clearly to the Board of Supervisors and showed wherein he is justified in demanding his legal salary of $1,500 for the past year's services.

There has been a change in the time table on the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad. Passenger trains going north leave Ann Arbor, No. 2—7:30 A. M., No. 4.—3:30 P. M; going south, No. 3—10:35 A. M., No. 1—8:20 P. M.

Hon. Robert E. Frazer delivered a rousing address before the University Temperance Association at their first meeting in the law lecture room, Monday evening last, on the neeessity of energetic work for the temperance cause in the university.

The Ypsilanti papers are bathing their scalded palates with a story, very gratifying to them, but the truth of which is flatly denied by those who were there. The Jackson Citizen is credited with reporting that about forty of the Michigan soldiers were picked up from the gutters drunk, while in that city before leaving for Yorktown. As there is no foundation for the statement we hope that the gratification deriyed from its circulation will amply repay the above papers for the pains they have taken to injure the reputation or to create a false impression concerning the character of our boys.

Please excuse the COMMERCIAL from any such imputation, as it has made no allusion to the subject, and oblige the editor.

Early History of Washtenaw.

BY A PIONEER.

Our thoughts go back to long ago
When the dark woods were growing,
Before we saw the roses blow,
By Huron's waters flowing.

The wigwam stood where banks were green,
And summer skies were blue,
And gaily down the ripling stream
Glided the bark canoe.

In sunny bowers, at morning hours,
Dusky maidens saw it flow,
Through silver shades and sweet wild flowers,
A thousand years ago.

There was no court house, no saloons
Where lazy men could harbor;
No ice cream and no silver spoons
When Ann dined in the Arbor.

There was no Ypsilanti then,
No Manchester was seen.
Dexter had no historic men,
No poet in Saline.

No students came at Tappan's call,
No doctors' class divided;
No angel soared in classic hall
And o'er the learned presided.

There was no strife at Lansing then,
No doctors came to blows;
No money stole by honest men,
No Douglas to "gild the Rose."

No wind mills then, no lightning rods,
No bummers and no agents.
None rolling logs or wringing hogs
Not any "Board of Regents."

There was no ink, no printing press
Run for the county's weal,
No taxes and no sore distress,
No generous men like Beal.

There was no speech, no ringing words
Heard by the pioneers,
By stream and grove sang bonnie birds
Unstuffed by shots and "Steere's."

No Grangers' hall in Scio town
With eloquence did ring,
By "Honey creek" no house came down
With cheers for Mr. Wing.

No pioneers had met for fun
With pleasure in their looks,
The day of pictures had not come,
No Chapman selling books.

No pioneers left feather beds
To feast in friendship true,
No Indian pipes and arrow-heads
Were collected by "Depue."

No sawmills on the Huron stream
Were run in Washtenaw,
No lumber either green or dry,
No "Uncle John" to saw.

There was no honored resident,
None crowned with silver gray,
No sweet "Holmes" and no President,
No fruitful Mr. Lay.

Past ages rolled in mystery,
When no good work was done.
Wealth, Washtenaw and history
With the pioneers begun.

May heaven's blessing on them rest
Through all the changing years,
And all their last days be their best,
Good, brave old pioneers.

Mr. Scripps's interesting series of European letters which have appeared during the past summer in The Evening News and Echo are about to be reprinted in book form. The volume will be nicely illustrated and a very large sale is anticipated.

Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, is well again. Completely cured of a scrofulous humor which poisonod his blood, covering his face and head with sores, by Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally.

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., reports that his son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case Eczema by the Cuticura Remedies. From his head to his feet was one mass of scabs.

SAVE NOW, I BESEECH THEE.—Recently a young wife not a professing christain sitting beside her husband, heard these words emphasized in a text and sermon. The husband was a member of the church. As she sat, she determined that as soon as they reached home she would ask her husband to read the Bible and pray with her. At the same time resolved that he would on reaching home, propose the same thing to his wife. After mutual hesitation they broke their thoughts to each other, and their prayers found the ear of him who moved them to pray.

Parents should not forget that their shoe bills can be reduced one half by purchasing for their children shoes with the A. S. T. Black Tip on them. They wear as long as the metal, while adding to the beauty of the shoe.

There is music in the iron-toothed rake as it rattles over the graveled walk. That is to say, when it is in another man's hand.

"Under the Weather."

How many people drag through life about half ill, never really sick, but always miserable and doing their work in a listless way: It dulls the keen edge of pleasure and kills the best of living. All this results from impure blood. A bottle of Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" will trans form such sufferers into new creatures by cleansing the blood and toning up the system. Hundreds are now living healthy and happy lives who never knew a "well day" till they took Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite remedy." 920 2-w.

Every healthy girl is a tomboy by instinct. It is not till she learns that men are attracted by their opposite that she unmans, or rather untomboys herself.

The Red Mask.

You have seen persons afflicted with Erysipelas? Well, it is an awful thing. It disfigures the face almost beyond recognition, and is as dangerous as it is repulsive. It often causes sudden death, and is sometimes called "St. Anthony's Fire." Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, of Grandville, N. Y, had it in both legs and was cured by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." His health is now perfect. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." is the very life of the blood. 920 2-w

Men were deceivers ever. A women will let her tears course down her cheeks at a tale of woe, without thought of shame; but a man will hide them in his nose, the coward.

How can a single dose of Ayer's Pills cure headache? By removing obstructions from the system, relieving the stomach, and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

'Horrid little thing, without a set of bangs to her name,' is the newest Chicago phrase for describing a rival.

When a cough sounds like Croup—that is dry and hard—do not delay an instant! Give **Downs' Elixir** often enough to keep the cough loose, and the danger will soon be over.

As a remedy to purify the blood, nothing can be found equal to **Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters**. Price 25 cts. per bottle.

In **Henry & Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment** we furnish you a large bottle for 50 cts.

"What every one says must be true," that "Dr Sellers' Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c. Nov.

The success of the Detroit Evening News has been most wonderful. Prior to its establishment no Detroit daily had ever had a regular issue of over 5,000 coppies. The founder of The News hoped to gain 10,000 subscribers, but deemed it would be a work of some years. Notwithstanding, the paper closed its first year with a circulation of 12,000. At three years it had reached 17,000, and 20,000 copies was then put at a limit of possibilities. But 20,000 was reached and passed in the fall of 1878, since which period the growth has been steady and constant, untill to-day it exceeds 33,000 copies per day—a circulation surpassed by but few daily newspapers in this United States. And all this has been won by sheer merit alone.

"The docters said my wife had consumption. Tried 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher,' and she has better health than ever." G. H. Hubbard, Hampden belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, are promptly Ohio. Nov.

A maiden lady of our acquaintance has resolved to change her name to 'Conclusions,' having heard that men sometimes jump that way.

Dyspeptic symptoms, such as retasting of the food, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

A man seldem shows improvement until he has found himself; and in this sense, if in no other, the majority of mankind are lost.

Mr. Walter F. Adems, of Westboro, Mass., writes "For years I suffered the horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion. They seemed to weaken every organ of life, and completely shattered my nervous system. At night when I lay down I felt I could not live till morning. Heartburn pained me most terribly. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters; it suited my case precisely, and now my stomach digests any kind of food, and my sallow complexion and other symptoms of ill health are all gone, and at night I enjoy most refreshing, dreamless slumber."

A lawyer was superintendent of a Sunday school. One afternoon he was telling the children about the heathen. While he was talking to them, it occurred to him that they probably did not know who the heathen were. So he said, "children, who are the heathen?" "The lawyers," replied a little boy, unconscious that the superintendent was a lawyer.

A Physician's Advice of How to Gain Health.

HARRISBURG PA., March 30, 1881.

Nothing is more charming and attractive than a thoroughly healthy, perfectly formed women; a bright-eyed, rosy, laughing, joyous happy-faced girl, one who finds keen pleasure in merely living. An invalid wife or mother is a constant object of sympathy in an otherwise contented household. Happy the home whose women folk enjoy perfect health. In my practice I have always recommended sickly women to use Brown's Iron Bitters. In case of irregularities, dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, nausea, sour stomach, nervousness and exhaustive debility, I find it exceeds all other remedies as a true medicinal tonic. It never fails to gently soothe, refresh and strengthen the general system, and especially those parts made weak by continued distress; and what satisfies me most is, that the cures, although in some instances gradual, are always permanent.—M. D.

Fortunes like Gould's and Vanderbilt's should never be permitted to accumulate, for they cannot be accumulated honestly. If these men and others like them, had been compelled to shape their lives and their enterprises according to just principles formulated in judicious laws, if they had been forced to recognize the fundimental principle of all well balanced law—do unto others as they would that others should do unto them—the irritation which their ill-gotton colossal gains are now creating, would never have occurred; and yet they would have been abundantly repaid for all outlay of money and personal effort.

Never Fails.

Mr. J. Leist, warehouseman for Lautz Bros., Buffalo, N. Y., says he had a swelling on the foot which he attributed to chilblains. He used TAOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, and is troubled no longer.

The more the individual is drawn into contact with railroad management the more he sees of an astonishing outrageous character. So much is known, that one reasonably thinks that he has seen the worst, when to his utter astonishment, new and even worse developments appear, and the conclusion, so often expressed in this paper, that no such monstrous monopoly was ever permitted to grow up in any other country, is confirmed. Unlike other kinds of business, the railroad is certian of patronage.

Answer this Question.

Why so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts., we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Ingram. 899 6m

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss:

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Samusl Warren Pattisch, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Charles R. Pattison praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that he may be appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the twenty-eight day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 920.3w

PROBATE ORDER.

At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

Present, William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William Platt, deceased.

Mary S. Platt, administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her final account as such administratrix.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Saturday, the third day of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 920

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1872, and recorded on the fourth day of November A.D., 1872, at Three o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan, in Liber 49 of mortgages, on page 369, Elizabeth A. Larzelere duly mortgaged to Henry Welch in his life time, who is now deceased, All those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, known and described as lots, numbers, one hundred twenty-two, one hundred twenty-five, one hundred twenty-six, one hundred thirty-one, one hundred thirty-two, and one hundred thirty-three, in Barthelomew's addition to the city of Ypsilanti, according to the recorded plat of said addition. The said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by Thomas Ninde, Administrator of the estate of said deceased to Harriet Welch.

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is eight hundred and fifty-three dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof,

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the tenth day of December A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the south front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said county, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court, within said county.

Dated, September 17th, 1881.

T. NINDE, Attorney. HARRIET WELCH, Assignee. 911

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-first day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and recorded the twenty-eighth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, at two o'clock and fifty minutes p.m., in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page 488, Martha A. Remington duly mortgaged to Watson Snyder, "All that certain parcel of land, situate in the city of Ypsilanti, County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing on the south side of Congress street, at the north west corner of lot number seventy-three, according to the plat of the village, now city of Ypsilanti, Michigan, running thence south along the west line of said lot, one hundred and fifty feet; thence east parallel with Congress street, twenty-six feet; thence north parallel with the west line of said lot, one hundred and fifty feet, to the south line of Congress street; thence west, along the south line of Congress street, twenty-six feet to the place of beginning; together with the undivided one half of the brick wall on the east of said lot as per agreement between Solomon C. Hamlin and Jane W. Mayne, executed May 6th, 1869, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining."

The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is two thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-eight cents.

Default has occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding has been instituted at law to recover the debt now remainining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said mortgaged premises at public vendue, to the highest bidder, which sale will take place on the seventeenth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred eighty two, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the South front door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, that building being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated October 22nd, 1881.

WATSON SNYDER,
T. NINDE, ATTORNEY. 918 MORTGAGEE.

RICE'S
TEMPERANCE HOTEL
COR. CONGRESS AND BATES,
Detroit, Mich.
Rates $1 to $1.25 per day. Single Meals 30c. Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.
We make a specialty of Dinner, and it is always ready at 11-30 sharp. Come early and be served promptly. 869

TOYS
—AND—
Fancy Goods
AT WHOLESALE.
Merchants throughout the State have for a long time felt the want of a house where they could at all times find a varied and complete line of the above named goods.
We take pleasure in informing all such that, having gone into the jobbing of Toys, Fancy Goods, Express Wagons, Carts, etc., etc., we have on hand and are now showing a large and well-assorted stock, which we offer to the trade at the lowest prices. We solicit a kind inspection of our goods and prices.
Mr. MAX LEMAIRE, for many years with Messrs. G. Doeltz & Bro., is now in our employ, and will be glad to see his old friends.
Respectfully,
H. HEYN & BRO.,
92 Woodward Ave.,
Jan1-81 DETROIT, MICH.

NEW FALL GOODS
Just Received at
W. H. SWEET'S.
Novelties in all Departments,
And Prices will be made that will ensure their Early sale.
Big Drive in LINEN TOWELS.
Latest Styles in WORSTED and PLAID DRESS GOODS. (THREE LINES.)
$1.00 CORSETS, all Extra Quality.
Also Dr. Warner's Celebrated CORALINE CORSET.
Full Line Canton and Wool Flannels and Domestics.
CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS.
CLOTHING CUT AND MADE TO ORDER BY JOHN GEOGHAN.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS. 911

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
—In CONVENIENCE,—
DURABILITY, ECONOMY,
—AND—
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.
BUY THE BEST!
SOLD BY DRURY & TAYLOR.
909 3m

AT THE OLD WEBER BUILDING.
WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY
Large Invoices of
Carpets, Rugs, Cloths, Mats, &c.
THE UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
IS NOW REPLETE
—WITH—
Novelties in Portiries Tapasseries,
MADRAS TISSUES FOR CURTAINS; FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS TO MATCH ANY COMBINATION OF COLORS; PLUSHES, PLAIN AND EMBROSSED; EMBROIRED COVERS,
AND A FULL LINE OF
ORIENTAL NONVESANTS.
ABBOT & KETCHUM
141, 143 and 145 Woodward Ave.,
DETROIT, Mich.
912-3m

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.
IT is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.
The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.
As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair,
The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK
The great English Remedy. An unfailing Cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; As Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

TRADE MARK
AFTER TAKING. BEFORE TAKING.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing
The Gray Medicine Co.,
No. 106 Main Street, BUFFALO, N.Y
Sold in YPSILANTI by FRED F. INGRAM.

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSAMIC
ELIXIR
Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.
People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.
Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like *Downs' Elixir.*
Price 35c. 50c and $1.00 per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.
Dr. Baxter's Mandrake
BITTERS
Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle.
For Sale Everywhere.
HENRY & JOHNSON'S
ARNICA AND OIL
LINIMENT
For Man and Beast.
The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25c. and 50c.
For Sale Everywhere.

Ypsilanti Commercial.

C. R. PATTISON, PUBLISHER.

YPSILANTI, - MICHIGAN.

Fraudulent Democratic Figures.

From the Albany Journal.

It is a favorite boast of the Democratic party that, during the first year of their full restoration to power in Congress, they saved some $40,000,000. Mr. Erastus Brooks gave utterance to the boast in his speech to the late Democratic convention, and it appears in the platform of the convention.

But it is a boast that is destitute of truth. The Democracy went into the Presidential campaign of 1876 claiming that they were going to effect immense savings. Subsequently they asserted, with a great flourish of trumpets, that they had reduced Federal expenses $40,000,000 during the year. But investigation exposed the hollowness of the pretense. The vaunted retrenchment was shown to consist largely of deferred appropriations (to be made good by deficiency bills), and of such instances of bastard economy as resulted in crippling the Post-Office Department, skeletonizing the army, and stopping the fast mail. Included in the $40,000,000 savings was an item of $2,000,000 for payment of the Court of Claims, a direct repudiation of a solemn obligation of the government. Another item in the savings was $1,500,000 for the Centennial appropriation; another $227,000 for the New York post-office. These and kindred items were in no sense legitimate savings. They meant nothing but a miserable attempt to gain capital for the Presidential campaign of 1876.

In order that our readers may understand the true inwardness of Democratic economy in Congress, we reproduce the exact figures showing the sums actually appropriated for current expenses during Democratic rule in Congress for a term of years.

For Fiscal Year.	Currency.	Gold.
1874 (Republican)	$172,290,700 82	$153,855,595 83
1875 (Republican)	155,017,758 20	137,655,769 8
1876 (Republican)	147,714,940 81	129,693 718 3
1877 (Democratic)	124,122,010 92	115,0[illegible] 12
1878 (Democratic)	88,356,983 13	86,236,415 53
1879 (Democratic)	172,015,809 21	171,672,775 59
1880 (Democratic)	162,404,647 76	162,404.647 76
1881 (Democratic)	154,118,212 64	154.118,212 64

In the light of these figures Democratic rule in the nation as in this State is shown to be more expensive than Republican rule. It will be seen that the appropriations of 1879 were much greater than in 1876—the last year of republican rule. Two years ago the appropriations exceeded the last Republican year more than $15,000, 000, and last year they were yet larger.

Democratic economy is one of those boons which dwindle down to nothing in particular, or something worse, as soon as the lights are turned on.

President Arthur's Address at Yorktown.

President Arthur was introduced by Secretary Blaine and said:

Upon this soil one hundred years ago our forefathers brought to a successful issue their heroic struggle for independence. Here and then was established, and as we trust made secure upon this continent for ages to come, that principle of government which is the very fiber of our political system, the sovereignty of the people. The resentments which attended and for a long time survived the clash of arms have long since ceased to animate our hearts. It is with no feeling of exultation over a defeated foe that today we summon up a remembrance of those events which have made holy this ground whereon we tread. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could find harbor in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled with the expression of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evolved from the people of England and their august sovereign. But it is altogether fitting that we should gather here to refresh our souls with the contemplation of the unfaltering patriotism, the sturdy zeal and sublime faith with which were achieved the results we now commemorate. For so if we learn the lessons of the hour, we sha l be incited to transmit to generations which shall follow the precious legacy which our fathers left to us; the love of liberty, as portrayed by the law of that historic scene which we have celebrated. No feature is more prominent, and none more touching than the patriotism of

OUR GALLANT ALLIES

from across the sea. It was their presence which gave fresh and vigorous impulse to the hopes of our countrymen when wellnigh disheartened by long scenes of disaster. It was their noble and generous aid, extended in the darkest period of the struggle, which sped the coming of our triumph, and made capitulation at Yorktown possible a century ago. To their decendants and representatives who are here present as honored guests of the nation it is my glad duty to offer a cordial welcome. You have a right to share with us the associations which cluster about the day when your fathers fought side by side with our fathers in the cause which was here crowned with success, and none of the memories awakened by this anniversary are more grateful to us than the reflection that the national friendship here so closely cemented has outlasted the mutations of a changeful century. God grant, my countrymen, that they may ever remain unshaken, and that ever henceforth with ourselves and with all nations of the earth we may be at peace.

The president was not interrupted during the delivery of his address, but there was great enthusiasm at its close.

The Lincoln Type.

There have been many striking and mirable estimates of the late Presint in England, but this, from the pectator, is very interesting:

General Garfield was unknown here before his wound, except as a man who had risen from nothing, and who wished that public debts should be paid; but before he died it was recognized that the Union had elected a second President of the Lincoln type—a strong man with a conscience and a will; a man with a character firm and serious, though lit up by flashes of that humor, half kindly and half grim, which marks the best men of the West. Englishmen read with twitching lips how the President had asked, after one of his relapses, 'How many more stations am I to stop at?'—leaving the terminus an open question; and how he had written that he must in all acts, have first the approbation of James A. Garfield, for to eat and drink and sleep all through life with a man you disapproved was unendurable. It is strange that it should be so, for no English statesman has ever been in the least that kind of man; but it is so. Englishmen recognize and prefer the Lincoln type as clearly as their kinsmen do, and have more loyalty for a Lincoln or Garfield than for an English President like Madison, or a successful soldier like Grant—one more proof, among many, of the ultimate identity of the two peoples."

The brief summary published of the financial results of Mr. Windom's administration of the Treasury forms a very remarkable chapter in the history of Republican management of the public debt. It shows that in little more than seven months over one hundred and five millions of dollars' worth of bonds have either been redeemed or have ceased to bear interest, awaiting exchange for cash available for their redemption. The total reduction in the annual interest charge consequent upon such redemption has been over five millions and a quarter, while a further yearly saving of ten millions and a half has been effected by the continuance of 5 and 6 per cent. bonds at 3½ per cent.

DEMOCRATIC COMFORT.—There is nothing discouraging in the result of the Iowa election to the Democracy. The plurality of the Republican candidate is only about 50,000, and the Republicans have elected only 44 out of the 50 Senators, and 72 out of the 100 Representatives. And it has not been a good year for Republicans either.—*Cin. Com.*

The Courier-Journal says: "President Arthur made a Democratic speech at Yorktown." General Jackson once made a Democratic speech, "The Union Must, and Shall be Preserved." It is to be hoped the Democratic party think better of General Arthur's speech, than of General Jackson's, and won't be found guilty of trying to destroy the Union instead of preserving it.

President Arthur has already taken steps to secure impartial and complete information on the Mormon question. If Congressional legislation is needed to stamp out the iniquities of Mormonism, such legislation will be asked, and whatever the Executive can do to create a more healthful and decent order of things in Utah, will be performed without hesitation or delay.

That was a singular ceremony which took place recently in Pretoria when a number of Englishmen buried with solemn rites their country's flag, as a "protest against the treatment which British subjects and the British flag have received at the hands of the British Government." The funeral was arranged to take place, as nearly as possible, at the time when it was expected that the convention would be signed. A vehicle draped with black was provided, drawn by two horses clothed in sables. Inside the carriage a raised platform was placed to receive the coffin, upon the lid of which the following inscription was placed: "In Loving Memory of the British Flag in the Transvaal, who Departed this Life on the 2nd August, 1881, in her Fifth Year. 'In other climes none knew thee but to love thee.' Resurgam." The coffin which contained the flag was placed upon the platform provided, amid the deepest silence, the people assembled standing with uncovered heads. About 350 white people followed the hearse, and a large number of Kaffir chiefs and their retinue fell in, making the total number about 600 in the procession. On arrival at the grave the coffin was taken from the hearse and lowered into the place prepared for it "with the greatest reverence and decorum," and an oration was delivered referring to the glories associated with the British flag for a thousand years—a flag now "laid low in the dust, wounded to the heart by an unkind thrust, shorn of a portion of her honor." At the head of the grave was placed a tombstone bearing the same inscription as that on the coffin.

Traveling Sheep.

Traveling sheep are of the institutions of Australia. In a pastoral country like it is there must of necessity always be numbers of stock changing hands; thus cattle and sheep may move almost every day, passing from one station to another. By law sheep are compelled to travel six miles per day, cattle nine miles, horses twenty. Sheep are often met with traveling for "feed," that is, the owners thereof, having overstocked their runs, and the grass failing, they send a large mass of sheep off to some imaginary buyer, some hundreds of miles off, choosing of course the route by which they will pick up the most grass. After sauntering along for a month or two, perhaps the rain has come, and there being now plenty of grass the sheep are brought home by a roundabout way. Sheep of that style are known as "loafers," because the drivers try to go as short a distance as possible each day.—*Ex.*

I am not guilty; it was the doctors Hang them.—*Guiteau.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATIONS.

On the 27th inst. the following appointments were confirmed by the senate: Chas. J. Folger of New York as secretary of the treasury, Thos. L. James of New York as postmaster general, Frank Hatton of Iowa as first assistant postmaster general, C. Y. Osburn of Marquette collector of customs for the Lake Superior district. Attorney General McVeagh persists in pressing his resignation and has retired from active duty. It is reported that Emory Storrs, the eminent Chicago lawyer, has been tendered the Attorney Generalship.

LIGHTHOUSE REPORT.

The report of the Light-house Board shows 864 lights on western rivers. The light on Stanard's Rock, Lake Superior, will be exhibited before the end of the fiscal year. The board adds: On the great lakes three coast lights are needed, one at Braddock's Point, Lake Ontario, cost $35,000; on the west shore of Lake Huron, between Fort Gratiot and Sand Beach Harbor, cost $35,000, and on Round Island, Straits of Mackinac, cost $20,000. Many lesser or harbor lights will become necessary with the extension of commerce. A new tower should be built at Point Betsy, on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and a light of increased power be exhibited. These changes are estimated to cost $40,000 and appropriation therefor is recommended.

The board asks $400,000 for repairs for the coming year, $40,000 for the care of day beacons, and $60,000 for the Fog Signal Service; $50,000 is asked for the introduction of the electric light. For the salaries of light keepers the estimate is $609,000, an increase of $24,000 over last year, owing to the additional number of keepers required. For supplies of light-houses, $375,000; for lightships, $250,000; buoyage, $375,000; maintenance of lights on Western rivers, $175,000; total amounts for light-house establishments, $2,248,000; light-house and fog signals, $530,000.

GUITEAU'S WITNESSES.

In the criminal court to-day an order was passed allowing 20 witnesses to be subpœnaed in behalf of Guiteau, the fees and costs of service to be paid by the government.

Judge Lawrence has decided in the Guiteau matter that the court has power to summon witnesses living more than 100 miles outside the jurisdiction of the court, and the expenses must be allowed by the accounting officers.

FOLGER'S APPOINTMENT ACCEPTABLE.

The heads of divisions in the treasury department are unanimous in feeling pleased with the appointment of Judge Folger, as they say that what is needed imperatively there is a good lawyer rather than a great financier.

HOWGATE SURRENDERED.

In the criminal court on Friday Capt. Howgate was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the indictments for forgery. He was then formally surrendered by his bondsmen.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

Friday night the senate had an all-night session and a hard fight upon the nomination of Clifford Strathan for postmaster at Lynchburg, Va. The republicans were anxious to confirm Strathan who is a re-adjuster, but the democrats claimed that Wilson, the present postmaster, was a Union soldier with honorable wounds and should not be removed for the purpose of giving aid to Mahone and his followers. No definite action was taken.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Gen. Bennett, chief of ordnance United States army, in his annual report states that last year $1,637,593,79 were expended, and recommends an increase in appropriations for arming and equipping the militia, and says that the well being and efficiency of the army require the peremptory retirement of officers at the age of 62.

MR. HILL'S RESOLUTION.

Oct. 29th, in the senate, Mr. Hill (Dem., Ga.) offered the following:

Resolved, That appointments to offices under the Federal government ought not to be made to control or influence elections in the several States, and appointments made with such intent are unwise, unpatriotic and contrary to the spirit of our political institutions, and if continued without rebuke by the people will become dangerous to the popularity of our institutions.

Mr. Hill asked immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. McMillan (Rep., Minn.) objected. Laid over.

An executive session followed, and the following nominations were confirmed:

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The senate confirmed John L. Beveridge, assistant United States treasurer, and Sydney R. Hatch, surveyor at Port Jefferson, N. Y.; Frederick Kefler, pension agent, Indianapolis; M. C. Elstner, United States attorney for the western district of Louisiana; Charles Payson, Massachusetts, charge d'affaires, Denmark; consuls general, Ferdinand Vogeler, Ohio, Frankfort; Simon Wolf of district of Columbia, Cairo; consuls, Silas P. Hubbell, New York, St. John, Que; Geo. W. Roosevelt, Pennsylvania, Bordeaux; Jesse H. Moore, Illinois, Callao; Charles Cahlo, Indiana, Sydney; J. A. Leonard, Minnesota, Leith; John T. Ribeson, Tennessee, Tripoli; Volney W. Smith, Arkansas, St. Thomas, and Wm. P. Pierce, Georgia, Cienfuegos; collectors of customs, John B. Tibbets, district of New London, Connecticut; Charles T. Osburn, district of Superior, Michigan; surveyors general, Jacques A. Gla, Louisiana; John S. Harris, Montana; register of wills, district of Columbia, Hiram J. Ramsdell.

The nomination of Stratham was withdrawn, it being understood that the President will appoint him after the adjournment of the Senate.

Postmaster General James's reappointment was made with the understanding that he would hand in his resignation by the 1st of December.

Channcey I. Filley of the St. Louis postoffice is the most prominent of all the candidates for the position. He was one of the "306" and a strong stalwart.

THE SENATE ADJOURNS.

The senate adjourned sine die on Saturday, the President having announced that he had no further nominations to make until the regular session in December.

THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Christiancy divorce suit today, Mrs. Christiancy was recalled. Two letters were shown her, purporting to have been written from her to Emil Giro. Mrs. Christiancy admitted that the handwriting resembled hers, but denied that she wrote the letters.

SECRETARY WINDOM HAS A CIVIL SERVICE SCHEME.

While at the head of the treasury department Secretary Windom planned a new system of appointments based on examinations, the positions to be apportioned fairly among the various states. Through the sickness of President Garfield the secretary held the scheme in abeyance, and subsequent events have prevented its immediate trial.

The November hegira of department clerks and officials going home to vote has begun. The terms are ten days' and pay, together with reduced fare on railroads. The President sets the example by going to New York to remain till after election.

On his return to Washington President Arthur will take up his residence at the White House.

Gen. Hazen's report of the signal service regrets that, on account of the small appropriation made, he was compelled to curtail the service in the cotton districts from 248 to 100 stations. He notes the deductions made of the weather conditions for the day succeeding that for which forecasts are made, and says if the result of these studies is sufficiently successful, the indications will, in time, be issued for all the districts for periods of more than one day.

Gen. Hazen calls especial attention to the value of river reports, and says; "The opinion is again expressed that with the proper study of river floods, and with stations properly placed, reporting at times of especial danger, it can be made almost impossible for a flood to follow a river course without due notice being given in advance of its coming to the localities threatened."

Frost warnings now telegraphed to New Orleans for the benefit of the sugar interests, will be extended for the benefit of the orange interests of Florida, and the fruit interests of other points.

HEALTH IN MICHIGAN.

Reports to the State Board of Health, Lansing, for the week ending October 1, 1881, by 50 observers of diseases in different parts of the state, show causes of sickness as follows:

DISEASES, IN ORDER OF GREATEST AREA OF PREVALENCE.	Number and per cent of observers by whom each disease was reported.	
	Number	Per cent
1 Intermittent fever (ague)	46	92
2 Diarrhea	45	90
3 Consumption (of lungs)	35	70
4 Remittent fever	32	64
4 Typho-malarial fever	32	64
5 Dysentery	30	60
6 Rheumatism	28	56
7 Neuralgia	27	54
8 Bronchitis	24	48
9 Cholera morbus	23	46
10 Cholera infantum	22	44
11 Typhoid fever (enteric)	20	40
12 Diphtheria	16	32
13 Tonsilites	15	30
14 Influenza	10	20
15 Pneumonia	9	18
16 Whooping cough	8	16
17 Erysipelas	7	14
18 Scarlatina	5	10
18 Cerebro-spinal mening'tis.	5	10
19 Bowels, inflammation of	4	8
19 Brain, inflammation of	4	8
20 Croup, membranous	3	6
20 Measles	3	6
21 Puerperal fever	2	4
21 Pharyngitis	2	4
22 Paralysis, diphtheritic	1	2

It will be seen that the most widely distributed disease was not often fatal, namely, intermittent fever (ague), 92 per cent of all the observers having reported that disease under their observation. Ninety per cent of the observers reported diarrhea, which thus appears to be unusually prevalent for the season of the year. About one-third (32 per cent) of all the observers report diphtheria, 10 per cent report scarlet fever and the same proportion cerebro-spinal meningitis. No small-pox was reported from any part of the state. The five places from which scarlet fever was reported in this manner were: Detroit, East Saginaw, Saginaw City, Muskegon and Pontiac. If this disease is present at any other place in Michigan the secretary of the state board would be glad to be informed.

Diphtheria is known to be present in other places than the 16 from which it was reported on the weekly report plan. Pamphlet documents on the restriction of diphtheria are being sent from the office of the state board of health to such places as fast as they are reported. It frequently happens, however, that diphtheria occurs in localities that have not placed themselves in communication with the state board as the law requires, by reporting the name and address of their health officer and by reporting outbreaks of diseases dangerous to the public health, as required by the state board, under the law.

In order to make these weekly bulletins as complete as possible, local health authorities should make their reports to the state board, promptly, and regular observers are respectfully requested to send in reports as soon as possible after the close of each week.

HENRY B. BAKER,
Sec'y State Board of Health.

Current Topics.

Ex-Senator Dorsey has 28,000 head of cattle on his ranche in New Mexico. The Inter-Ocean says he ought to brand every one of them on the hip with a "star," to indicate the "route" they came.

The San Francisco Bulletin claims that all articles of food, with the exception of butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, and sugar are cheaper in that city than in any large city east of the Rocky Mountains.

A member of parliament thinks a good way to fight the growing taste for noxious fiction among the poor classes would be to establish children's libraries.

The English life of President Garfield "From Log Cabin to White House," has reached a third edition, which includes a chapter on his tragic death. An eddition of this work in Dutch will appear shortly in Amsterdam.

There is more or less force in the suggestion of the Illinois State Journal that "Chicago would have been more liberal to the Michigan sufferers if Michigan had been a field where St. Louis could compete for her trade."

In accordance with the laws of this state, every case of diphtheria should at once be reported to the health officer or to the local board of health, diphtheria being plainly a disease "dangerous to the public health."

Mr. Arthur is the sixth President who goes wifeless into the Executive Mansion. His predecessors in this respect were Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Buchanan—all but the bachelor Buchanan having been widowers.

The price of tickets to the public dinner given to Mr. Gladstone in Leeds, on October 7, ranged from $5 to $25, "according to situation." The usual price of a ticket to a public dinner in England is $5; sometimes it is $7.50; very rarely $10.

The superintendent of the experimental tea farm at Summerville, S. C., sent 3,000 tea-plants to the Atlantic Exposition, on October 21. The average height of these specimens, which were selected as a fair sample of the crop, is about nineteen inches and they look healthy and hardy.

Among the emigrants landed at Castle Garden one day recently was the family of a German farmer, four members of which, two boys and two girls are dwarfs. Their ages range from seven to fifteen years, but neither of them is larger than an ordinary three-year-old child.

Guiteau's counsel announces that he has abandoned the jurisdiction and malpractice points and will conduct the defence on the insanity point alone. No surgeon could be found who was willing to testify on the question of malpractice. This is the most creditable exhibition the medical profession has made in this melancholy case.

The gold medals awarded to Brush, Edison, and Maxim, at the Electrical Exhibition in Paris, are a substantial acknowledgment that our country keeps pace with the most progressive nations in that branch of practical science. Our inventors have this time competed with the greatest achievements of European skill, and have more than held their own.

The Woman's Journal says: "The gossips have made a little romance for Blanche Howard, who wrote a clever trifle called "One Summer." It is said she earned with it the money for a wedding trip to Europe, but her lover was so mad at her for putting their little story before the public that he jilted her. She had the European trip, nevertheless, and has just got home.

Seventeen suits have been begun by Virginians for $100,000 worth of land in Ohio, the claims being based on grants made to ancestors of the plaintiffs 100 years ago for services in the Revolutionary war. The lands are in Fayette and Madison Counties, and there are some 15 defendants, who have occupied the property from 30 to 50 years, and believed they had a clear title to it.

Mr. Mulhall, a leading English statistician, estimates that the United States is accumulating wealth at the rate of at least $2,500,000 a day, or, in round numbers, at $1,000,000,000 a year, and that all the indications point to a continuance of this condition. We are now enjoying a general business prosperity unparalleled in history, while the material wealth of the country has been added to to an extent almost beyond calculation.

It appears that the Marquis of Lorne goes home by the express command of his royal mother-in-law, and it is said that she has a fat take for him at home. He has given her complete satisfaction by the performance of his duties in Canada, and as the health of the Princess Louise is very poor over here, her Majesty proposes to advance him to higher official honors in a latitude more agreeable to his wife.

According to the figures of the census the vast estates which existed at the South before the war are being broken up at a rate that in the course of ten years will give the South almost as large a number of landed proprietors as any other portion of the country. In Georgia, for instance, there were at the beginning of the war only 62,000 landed proprietors. To-day there are more than twice that number. The same is true of Alabama, Florida and Virginia.

Advices from Africa state that Stanley is engaged in preparing the country which he penetrates for commercial traffic. The adventurous explorer has discovered that the great Congo river is navigable for thousands of miles above the rapids, which prevents navigation for eighty miles. Stanley, with true Yankee enterprise, is building a road around these rapids, intending to place steamers on the river above them and open an unknown country to the world's markets.

Michigan as a Fruit State.

From a small pamphlet entitled "A Glimpse at Michigan Horticulture," by Secretary Charles W. Garfield, we extract the following:

Lake Michigan is truly "a cherishing mother" to the orchardist. A body of water 360 miles in length and over 100 miles in breadth. It would float the three States of New Jersey, Deleware and Maryland; and it is deep enough almost any where to bury Mt. Holyoke beneath its surface. With its 3,400 cubic miles of water in one basin, it maintains a very even temperature throughout the year; and this with the fact that about sixty-five per cent. of our winter winds are westerly, gives the key to our peculiar success in horticulture. We grow peaches successfully along the 45th parallel which bounds Vermont on the north, and raise figs in the open air in latitude 42½°, about on a line with Boston, Massachusetts. It is true that this lake influence is not felt so largely in the interior as along the shore, still, in a large measure, the whole southern peninsula is modified in extremes of weather by this great equalizer. The fact that the western shore from St. Joseph northward to Grand Traverse is especially favored with immunity from frost has given rise to the term.

MICHIGAN FRUIT BELT.

This is a strip of territory with a shadowy interior boundary in which peaches are grown with a smaller per centage of failures than elsewhere in the State. Within this belt there is great choice of location for purposes of peach culture, still the purchaser is not compelled to give the same relative importance to altitude that he would farther in the interior.

A very large per centage of the peaches grown in Michigan for shipment abroad, have been, until very recently, raised within the fruit belt: but from the high grounds in Kent, Kalamazoo, Hillsdale, Washtenaw, Lenawee, and other interior counties, large quantities have been shipped late years.

RAILROADS, WATER LINES, MARKETS.

Michigan is now threaded with lines of railroads: several trunk lines extend across the State from east to west, while others reach into the undeveloped but rapidly growing regions of the north. Thus the fruit-grower who wishes to reach the great markets, can readily do so.

SOILS.

In the whole of Michigan one can certainly find the exact character of soil he seeks, for every shade of variation seems to be represented. Mistaken notions have obtained, at different times, concerning the soil upon which Michigan peaches are grown; in truth the remark has often been made that "up in Michigan you grow peaches on your sandy land that will grow nothing else," We can assure people at the outset that good peaches are only grown upon good land. The fruit belt is not uniformly sandy, and is by no means poor land. Upon the blowing sands where dunes are formed, it is common to find the most thrifty trees bearing luscious fruit in large quantity. Such land can not be poor. It is also true that in many localities heavy soil can be found immediately upon the shore. In the interior the best fruit lands are clay and sandy loams, and if the location pleases the purchaser, there is little doubt but he can obtain the quality of soil that will satisfy his taste.

The low lands, in many places in which vegetable matter predominates, are being utilized by the horticulturist and often are very valuable when fitted for market gardening or cranberry culture.

Our Coming Wine Crop.

It is not improbable that in another decade or two, judging from present progress, the United States will be the greatest wine producing country in the world. In all the states where grape-growing with this view has gained some magnitude, there is a large and steady increase in the quantity manufactured from year to year; and with advancing experience in the amalgamation of the juices of difierent varieties of grapes, the quality of wine is much improved. According to the census returns California alone produced last year 4,500,000 gallons valued at $6,600,000, while the vintage of New York, New Jersey. Ohio and Missouri, last year, nearly reached in the aggregate this total. The entire quanity of wine imported into the United States in 1880, from all countries, amounted to the aggregate of only 4,500,000 gallons, valued at $6,000,000, showing a heavy reduction compared witb many previous years. As a rule our domestic wines are much purer than the imported, and a far greater degree of cleanliness is observed in their manufacture.

"Lay off your overcoat or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of," returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since."

There are thirty-one $5,000 subscriptions to the Mrs. Garfield fund, three of $2,500, six of $2,000 and eighty-seven of $1,000 each. The smallest subscription is five cents, from a poor colored person, and the largest single contribution $10,000, from a Philadelphian. There are in all about 1,200 subscriptions.

It is noticed by the Utica *Observer* that at some time or other the man who does not advertise is brought into prominence, and a red flag is always used.

TWO WOMEN.

A grandma sits in her great arm chair;
Balmy sweet is the soft spring air.

Through the latticed, lilac-shadowed pane
She looks to the orchard beyond the lane.

And she catches the gleam of a woman's dress,
As it flutters about in the wind's caress.

"That child is glad as the day is long—
Her lover is coming, her life's a song."

Up from the orchard's flowery bloom
Floats fragrance faint to the dark'ning room

Where grandma dreams, till a tender grace
And a softer light steal into her face.

For once again she is young and fair,
And twining roses in her hair.

Once again, blithe as the lark above,
She is only a girl, and a girl in love!

The years drop from her their weary pain;
She is clasped in her lover's arms again!

The last faint glimmers of daylight die;
Stars tremble out of the purple sky

Ere Dora flits up the garden path,
Sadly afraid of grandma's wrath.

With rose-red cheeks and flying hair
She nestles down by the old arm chair.

'Grandma, Dick says, may we—may—I—"
The faltering voice grows strangely shy,

But grandma presses the little hand;
"Yes, my dearie, I understand!

"He may have you, darling!" Not all in vain
Did grandma dream she was a girl again!

She gently twisted a shining curl;
'Ah, me! the philosophy of a girl!

"Take the world's treasures—its noblest, best—
And love will outweigh all the rest!"

And through the casement the moonlight cold
Streams on two heads—one gray, one gold.

THE STORY OF A VISIT.

From Household Words.

What old roundabout ways Cupid chooses! What queer little messengers he dispatches on his errands: What innocent conspirators they are!

Little Jenny Jones did not know what she was about as she tripped along the field way to Dorley Grange that fine June morning, between the many-colored long meadow grasses weighted with dewdrops, yet the three-cornered note in her hand was the match that was to set a-going a long train of events and be the beginning of the end he delights in.

Jenny made her way to the back door, and into the low, old kitchen,and presently old Susan put her head in at the door of the breakfast room, which in the morning was school-room too, and said:

'Miss Ellice, here's a letter for you from Miss Furnival.'

When Ellice had read it she got up from her chair of office at the end of the table.

'Now, children, get on with your work, there's dears. Jack get that sum finished before I come back; and Sybil, sit up, and hold your pen right; I shant be long away!'

And then she flitted out into the hall and through the wide open door into the garden, where the red rose trees were holding up their bonny red heads, and the warm air was full of the humming of bees and the scent of woodbine.

Down the long walk to the left she went, where among the red currant bushes, a large straw hat was to be seen bobbing up and down.

'Mother, dear,' cried Ellice, 'here's a note from Cousin Mary, and she wants us girls to go and help her this afternoon with a lot of library books. I'll say 'yes,' I suppose? There's no reason why we shouldn't go?'

Mrs. Holt thought a moment, and then said: 'No, certainly, go by all means.'

'Why don't Gracie and Belle come and help you gather these currants?'

'They are coming very soon, my dear.'

'I'd like to help,' said Ellice;' but I must not, I suppose,' and then she went back through the sunshine.

The mother,bending down to the ripe red clusters, had still the picture in her eye of the lithe, straight, white-robed figure, with the dark-haired head so daintily poised, standing against the background of the old red wall on which the apricots were ripening.

'How pretty the child gets?' she said to herself, and her mouth and her eyes smiled, and softened into the expression that only mothers' faces wear.

A few hours afterward, amid the cheerful clatter of dinner, the afternoon arrangements were discussed, as all other family details were, in full conclave. Mrs. Holt sat with her back to the open window, against which the blind flapped gently in the warm breeze, her husband opposite; Ellice on one side, with Jack and Sybil on either hand, and Grace and Bell on the other.

Belle was next in order to Ellice,and just back from school 'for good,' a bonny, healthy, seventeen-year-old lassie. Grace was the orphan niece of Mr. Holt—tall, fair-haired, graceful, still in deep mourning garments for the loss of her mother.

'Fifteen loads, my dear!' said Mr. Holt, in answer to his wife. 'We couldn't begin carrying till 10 o'clock—the dew was so heavy. I don't think we shall get into the long meadow today. However, the grass is very high and I think we are in for a long spell of fine weather. I don't remember a finer haytime and I never had a better lot of men than this year.

'Father,' said Jack, 'may Tom and Harold Price come to-morrow afternoon and work in the hayfield?'

'Yes, my lad, though I guess it's more mischief than work that you'll do!'

'May Bessie come too?' pleaded Sybil.

'You might call at the Vicarage, girls,' said the mother, 'and ask for the children to come and spend a long afternoon, and perhaps you could manage to take a basket of currants. There are a good many things for you to do on your way. You must take a bundle of rags to old Betty Freer and call and see how that poor, little Harry Caswell is.'

'And there is the Fortnightly to leave at Mrs. Barrows,' said Grace; 'you have done with it, uncle, haven't you.'

'No use keeping it for me,' said Mr Holt. And so the programme was made out, and when dinner was over the girls went up-stairs to change their dresses and make ready for their walk.

It was always a pleasure to them to go to 'CousinMary's. 'Belle had long ago announced that she meant never to be married, but to be 'just like Cousin Mary.'

'As if you could be,' had sneered her big, schoolboy brother Tom.

Miss Furnival was a tall, graceful woman, with a tender face framed in hair which had early lost its color and turned gray. She lived in "The Church House,' where she had been born. Father and mother, brothers and sisters, had departed and she was alone; and yet were its rambling passages, its old-fashioned garden, bright and pleasant places, shone upon by the mistress' serene eyes and made merry by the voices of the children and young folks she delighted to have about her. Mr. Holt, of Dorley Grange, was her cousin, and to his children 'Cousin Mary' was the fountain of all good things. She was to them the grand designer of Christmas games and charades, the giver of charming presents, the organizer of picnics in the pleasant summer time, the best of all nurses, the kindest of all comforters. She it was who drove Ellice into Middleham every week for singing lessons, she it was who was keeping Tom at school for another year. There was no end to Cousin Mary's kindnesses.

So the girls were as merry as larks, and as happy as queens (if that old expression yet means anything), that sunny June afternoon as they covered the village library books, and told Miss Furnival all the home news. Grace and Belle were doubling and fitting the covers, and Ellice, with a big apron over her pretty pink dress, was "pasting."

They had been hard at work for two hours, and the piles of clean tidy books were almost complete, when handmaid Jenny opened the door.

'A gentleman, please, ma'am, wants to see you. In the library he is, please, 'm,' and she handed Miss Furnival a card. The mistress looked at it wonderingly, and then left the room and crossed the hall, holding it in her hand. Who could John Colin Cameron, M. D.,' be?

A tall young man standing by the window turned as she entered and bowed, and said with a smile, as he gave her a letter—

'This will explain my intrusion, madam,' Miss Furnival read—

'My dear Old Friend, Mary Furnival:

'I hear by a side wind that you are still living at Dorley. Long years have passed since we met; but it is to me an impossible thing to think that my school sweetheart Mary can have cast out an old affection. In this faith I have desired my good son to call upon you. I want to hear about you, and I want you to know him. You will like him for his own worth, I well know; but at first be kind to him for the sake of

Your old friend,
MARGARET BLAKE CAMERON.'

Miss Furnival put out her hand with cordial earnestness.

'This is a pleasure to me, Dr. Cameron! Pray come into the other room, and have tea with me, and tell me the history of all those silent years. It is so long since I heard of your mother that I really did not recognize your name, I am sorry to say.'

So the young man stooped his tall head through the two low doorways and followed his hostess into a long quaint room, smelling all of roses. Well it might, for there were roses on the mantle-piece, roses looking in at the open windows,roses in the middle of the tea-table,which stood ready, covered with dainty white damask and delicate old china and shining silver, and heaped-up ripe red strawberries.

When the ceremony of introduction had been duly performed, and the doctor was talking to Miss Furnival, he glanced now and then at the three pretty girls whose acquaintance he had so suddenly made. One was in white, another in black, and another in pink, like the roses!

Poor Ellice! It was embarrassing to be in this trim, covered up with one of Susan's great kitchen-aprons!

Hostess and guests were all sorry when the next hour was passed. Colin Cameron had been so entirely thrown into the society of men only, since his settlement at Middleham, that this daintily-appointed board and this group of fair women seemed to him like getting a glimpse into the "House Beautiful" in Bunyan's allegory, while to his fellow-guests the impromptu addition to their party of this intelligent,world-experienced man gave a peculiar interest and piquancy to cousin Mary's always pleasant entertainment. When tea was over Dr. Cameron rose, and, with a courteous expression of regret at leaving such good company, said he must go on to see Dr. Main, the village doctor, who had asked him to come over and consult with him on a difficult case. So he was initiated in the easy geography of Dorley and went his way.

Soon afterward Grace and Belle set off homeward, having a call to make on the way, while Ellice stayed to help Miss Furnival number the books, in correspondence with the catalogue. She would go home by the fields, she said, later.

Colin Cameron was walking home to Middleham in the dusk by the field way from Dorley to Sillito, which is on the high road. The moon, nearly at the full, was raising clear and golden; the air was full of fragrance from a blossoming bean field; a nightingale was singing in the larch spinny.

Colin leaned on the gate, listening, enjoying the loveliness of the time. As he stood, drinking in the sweet influences about him, his mind turned to the case he had been talking over with Dr. Main, and to an operation that was fixed to take place to-morrow, and with these thoughts mingled a vision of a dark-haired girl with kind eyes and little brown clever hands. Ellice, they called her—a pretty name. She was about the age Mary would have been if she had lived; and then the young man sent a tender thought toward his daughterless widowed mother in her tiny frugal home in the North County.

The bird music ceased, and Colin strode on. But he suddenly stopped, startled, as, on the other side of a high stile, he saw a figure seated on the grass.

'Is anything the matter? Can I help you?' and then, as he recognized the white face in the twilight, in quite another tone he said, 'What is the matter, Miss Holt?'

Poor little Ellice had been very brave till now, but the sudden friendly voice and helpful presence overcame her, and she burst into tears, and said brokenly—

'How stupid I am! but I thought nobody would ever come, and my foot hurts so badly.'

Before the words were said, the doctor was down on his knees beside her, feeling what was amiss.

'Will you please go and tell them at home, Dr. Cameron, that some one may come and help me. Our house is only a few fields down there to the right.'

'I had better help you myself, I think,' said Colin. 'Can you manage to walk?'

He helped her to rise, and they went a few steps, and he felt the quiver of pain that went through her as the hurt foot touched the ground, and stopped.

'You must let me carry you, please. You won't mind? I can, quite easily.'

There was as much command as request in his words, and in a moment Ellice was lifted in his strong arms.

Through two fields they went. Then through the dim silence the gate ahead swung to with a bang and Ellice said, quickly:

'Oh please set me down, Dr. Cameron. That is my father, I expect, come to look for me, and he will be so frightened.'

So Colin placed her quietly down, and in a minute up came Mr. Holt's stalwart figure.

Ellice was afraid of her father being alarmed, but I can't say his alarm was removed when he saw his Ellice standing in the field ahead with a young fellow beside her he did not know from Adam.

She cried out as he approached—

'Don't be frightened, papa; I have only hurt my foot, and Dr. Cameron has been so good as to bring me home.'

'And who the deuce is Dr. Cameron?' was Mr. Holt's first thought; and it was with some stiffness that he made his acknowledgements, and remarked that he would now relieve him of his charge.

'I fear Miss Holt's foot is rather badly damaged, sir, and ought to have immediate attention,' said Colin's honest kindly voice. 'I am a doctor, and shall be glad to give you my assistance, if you will allow me.'

So there was nothing for it but to say 'yes,' and between the two helpers Ellice at last got home. The foot was found to be badly sprained; the doctor bandaged it carefully, and then strode off to Middleham.

He had thought about Ellice Holt at the beginning of his evening walk, and now, after this small adventure, what wonder that he thought more? His profession made him keen in reading character, and this little glimpse of the girl had shown him much. Courageous she must be, and thoughtful for others, and what good sort of a home she seemed to have! What a sweet motherly face Mrs. Holt had, and how fond of each other all the girls seemed! When the young man got back to his lodgings and found everybody gone to bed, and his prim ugly room in darkness, the place looked very dreary in contrast with that flower-scented-lamp-lit parlor at Dorley Grange and its gentle home presences. He would certainly respond to the bidding Mrs. Holt had given him, and go again. How gracefully Ellice had said 'Thank you,' as she bade him 'Good night,' and how pretty she looked as she said it!

PART II.

After this, though Dr. Main looked after the sprained foot, Colin walked over to the Grange not unfrequently. He played lawn tennis with Grace and Belle and cricket with the school-boy brothers, while Jack and Sybil were especially devoted to him.

One afternoon, while Ellice was still obliged to lie on the sofa, the children were hanging about him, Sybil on his knees and Jack examining a wonderful knife with all sorts of tools combined with it, when Sibil said suddenly:

'Ellice can't walk a bit. How did she get home that night she was hurt?

Colin laughed as he looked across to Ellice and said, 'I carried her.'

'Was she heavy?' inquired Sybil.

'Did you like carrying her?' said Jack.

There was a little pause, and then the doctor said in a quiet tone;

'Yes, Jack,'

When he glanced toward the sofa next there was a rosy glow on the face lying there, more rosy than could be accounted for by the sunset light that was streaming in through the low window.

There came a sick time that autumn in Middleham, and Dr. Cameron was very busy for weeks and weeks fighting disease among the children down in the squalid, summer-heated streets and back yards; and when, at last, the worst was over and he could feel a few hours his own for a walk over to Dorley he found the place empty of the presence that had made it dear to him. Quite casually, as if it were news of no importance, he was told that 'My daughter and my niece are gone to Paris with Miss Furnival. They will probably stay till spring.' That was the beginning of an ill time for poor Colin. He was overworked and that helped to make him anxious and disturbed at the thought of his English rosebud among the fascinations of Paris. From time to time he heard of her; how they had been to Versailles and Fontainebleau, and to balls and theatres, and what a delightful place Paris was. But a worse time was to come.

One dreary December afternoon he was walking up to his rooms to dine, when he was joined by one of his friends, Llewellyn Cobbe by name, a merry, loquacious rattlepate.

'Oh, I say, Cameron! You remember Archibald Braile?'

'Yes,' said Dr. Cameron; "he came to 'Guy's' just before I left. But I never knew him well.'

'Well, Fortune is raining favors on him in the most shamefully partial fashion. He has got a good appointment in India, has been larking about the Continent for a month or two, and now, in Paris, he has picked up a wife and a Middleham lady! Think of that! You may read his letter if you like. It is fun to hear the superlatives these engaged fellows indulge in! We are not come to that pass, eh?'

But as the young man rattled on, his companion's heart stood still.

This was the letter:

DEAR COBBE: Thanks for your congratulations on my luck. But you must send me another batch, for I do not go to India alone. The dearest, sweetest, and prettiest of wives will accompany me. As she hails from the neighborhood of Middleham, you may know her name—Miss Holt. My graceful, gracious "Ellice" gives herself to me in a fortnight, and we sail by P. and O. on the 12th of next month.

On some swiftly devised pretext Colin parted from his evil-news-bringer, and strode along, not knowing, not caring, whither he went, with a bitter pain clinging about his heart, and silent, bitter outcries against the cruelty of fate. And Ellice—oh! Ellice!—did she not know, had she not been shown by him, that she was his queen among women? Had she not seemed to care for him? Oh heaven! how different, after all, their feelings must have been! He, left mourning; and she, willing straightway to listen to the love-vows of another man! It was with a gray, haggard face that the young man at last returned in the late evening to his lodgings, to his overcooked, tasteless dinner, and to disturbed, restless sleep.

Being a brave soul, he tried to throw himself more than ever into his work, and so to overcome his troubles; but it was very hard work, and as Christmas approached he got a friend to look after his patients, and then started for Scotland. The weather was very severe, and as he neared his Perthshire home a tremendous snow-storm came on and blocked his way, and when at last he reached Elgowan, the illness he had been struggling against for weeks seized him and utterly prostrated him. Helpless as a baby, racked with pain, gasping for breath, he lay, while his little sad-eyed, steadfast, gray-haired mother flitted about his room, and waited on him, hand and foot, and prayed to Heaven to help her boy to live.

When the crisis had come and passed, and he was beginning to mend, he asked her what was the day of the month? The 19th of January, she said it was, and Collin turned his face to the wall with a sigh. They would be in the red sea by this time, alas! He was not so well after this for a day or two, and the new-born light in his mother's face faded; but again strength returned and convalescence, and in the late days of February he was back in Middletown, and at work again.

The town was placarded in all directions with announcements, in foot-long letters, of the coming of a leading Cabinet Minister to speak on the burning question of the day; and, on the evening of this event, Dr. Cameron was one in the great crowd of excited people who waited for the opening of the doors of the great town hall. His head was well above most people's and,as he was looking around, he saw, a few feet from him, a tall, elderly gentleman of his acquaintance, who nodded and said,—

'Hallo, Cameron! Glad to see you back. Better, eh? Can you get to me?' And as the people between gave the young Doctor passage-room, he continued—'I have foolishly yielded to the entreaties of two politically-minded young ladies who wanted to hear the great man, and, upon my word, I don't like my job. I wish you would take care of one of them. You know Miss Holt, I think?'

Collin's heart gave a great throb, for there, indeed, was Ellice Holt standing by a pillar. As she saw him a glad, shy light came into her face. He made his way to standing ground beside her, and bent down and said to her in a low voice—

'It will delight me to take care of Miss Holt if she will let me."

Waiting in an ever-thickening crowd for a quarter of an hour is not, under ordinary circumstances, a pleasant experience, but little did Colin Cameron mind his foot being trodden on or his back being dug into; these things even added to his happiness, for was he not screening his 'rosebud' from annoyance, and, indeed, giving her, if truth must be told, a quite unfair share of air and standing-room? At last the doors opened, and the rush inward took place, and after a time the great orator was speaking, the vast audience responding with enthusiastic plaudits. But little did Colin hear. The revulsion from a sense of hopeless loss to hope unbounded almost dazed him. The hall was hot, and Ellice took off her gloves, and he saw her dear little left hand bare of all rings—no fatal plain circlet there! When the proceedings were over, and they were waiting for a chance to get away, he said to her:

'It is a curious question, but will you please tell me your cousin's full name?—that cousin I knew at your house?'

'She is Mrs. Braile now,' Ellice said, with a wondering look.

'Yes, I know,' said poor Colin, with a great rush of thankfulness, 'but what is her Christian name?'

'Gratia Ellice,' she answered. 'Everyone calls her 'Ellice' except us. It was my name, too, you see, and we had to make a difference, so we called her Grace.'

'Thank you,' said Colin.

PART III.

No grass should grow under his feet now, he said, as he walked home under the stars.

By 3 o'clock the next day he was standing in the parlor of Dorley Grange waiting with agitation for the entrance of Mrs. Holt. When she came, the young man spoke earnestly, with the eloquence of love, and the mother gave with tears and smiles, the permission he craved. Ellice would soon be in from the village, she said. Then he would go and meet her.

Ellice's heart had been fluttering with a happy unrest all the day and she had gone into the village to quiet it by seeing some of the poor old people who looked for her coming as their best sunshine.

But all the quiet fled, as, turning a bend in the road, she met Dr. Cameron face to face. She tried to recover her maidenly composure, and made some vague remark about the weather. He made no answer, but took her hand and said gently, earnestly, looking into her sweet, downcast face:

'You know what I have come for. May I have it?'

She stood for a moment quite silent and still. Then she lifted her eyes to his, and in them he read the happy answer.

You may be sure Mrs. Holt was at the door waiting for them, and with her was her husband, who, catching Ellice into the embrace of one arm, shook hands with the Doctor, and told him he had stolen a march upon him, and that his permission was yet to be got.

There they had tea all together, and afterward played at some childish game for Jack and Sybil's benefit, and then Dr. Cameron rose and said he must be going.

"Mother" looked across the glowing fire-lit hearth at "father" with a tender, comical half-smile of remembrance, and the two kept their places, while, after a moment's pause, Ellice slowly rose, "celestial rosyred," and went out into the hall with her lover, He caught up a shawl from the wall and wrapped it about her, and then, opening the door, led her out into the still darkness.

There, with his strong, tender arms about her, under the shining stars, pure heart to pure heart, pure lips to pure lips, they gave their betrothal kiss

Traveling Stones.

Accounts of the famous traveling stones of Australia are doubtless familiar to many readers. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When distributed about the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately begin travelling toward a common centre, and lie there huddled up in a bunch, like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to a distance of three feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join his fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. These stones are found in a region that is comparatively level, and which is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. The cause of their rolling togother is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be lodestone or magnetic iron ore.

Everywhere and always it is the good, not the evil, that should be emphasized and portrayed. In all our poetry and art, in all our literature, let the best and highest thoughts and imaginations be brought to the front and the inferior be dropped out of sight. In all our business, in all our social intercourse, in all our amusements, let the good be made prominent, let heroic deeds and generous lives be known and admired, and those of an opposite kind be buried in the silence they deserve. It is the sun which chases away the clouds, it is the truth which dissolves error, it is goodness which extinguishes evil.

Government engineers were engaged last week sounding the harbor at Cheboygan for the purpose of making an estimate of the expense necessary to be incurred to improve the harbor sufficiently to meet the demands of the shipping interests. The recommendations to be made, if any at all are made at present, will be 1st, to dredge the river to a depth of 15 feet so as to enable vessels to come in with a full cargo, and 2nd, to build about one half mile of wharf to connect the crib with the wharf of McArthur, Smith & Co.

It is related that when the late General Burnside received a telegram from General Sprague, asking how soon he could be ready to take charge of the Rhode Island troops, he flashed back the instant answer, 'In one minute!'

Cuticura

Scrofulous, Itching and Scaly Humors of the Skin, Scalp and Blood Cured.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

I will now state that I made a miraculous cure of one of the worst cases of skin diseases known. The patient is a man 40 years old: had suffered fifteen years. His eyes, scalp and nearly his whole body presented a frightful appearance. He had the attention of twelve different physicians, who prescribed the best remedies known to the profession, such as iodide potassium, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sarsparilla, etc. He had paid $500 for medical treatment with but little relief. I prevailed upon him to use the Cuticura Resolvent internally and the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally He did so, and was completely cured. The skin on his head, face. and many other parts of his body, which presented a most loathsome appearance, is now as soft and smooth as an infant's, with no scar or trace of the disease left behind. He has now been cured twelve months.

Reported by
F. H. BROWN Esq., Barnwell, S. C.

SCROFULA SORE.

Rev. Dr. , in detaling his experience with the Cuticura Remedies, said that through divine providence one of his parishioners was cured of a scrofulous sore, which was slowly drainlng away his life, by the Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally. The poison that had fed the disease had been driven out.

ECZEMA.

Sixteen months since an eruption broke out on my leg and both feet, which turned out to be Eczema, and caused me great pain and annoyance. I tried various remedies with no good results, until I used Cuticura Resolvent internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, which entirely cured me so that my skin is as smooth and natural as ever.

LEN. M. FRAILEY. 64 South St., Baltimore.

CUTICURA.

The Cuticura treatment for the cure of skin, scalp, and blood diseases, consists in the internal use of Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures.

Price of CUTICURA, small boxes 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold by all druggist.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

Catarrh.

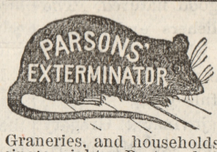
Sanford's Radical Cure,

Complete Treatment
For $1.00.

Sanford's Radical Cure, Catarrhal Solvent and Improved Inhaler, wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all druggists, for one dollar. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure,

From a simple cold or influenza to the rotting, sloughing and death or the senses of smell, taste and hearing, this great remedy is supreme. Poisonous mucus accumulations are removed, the entire membrane cleansed and disinfected, soothed and healed, head and voice cleared, smell, taste and hearing restored and constitutional ravges checked. Thus, externally and internally, does this great economical remedy work, instantly relieving and permanently curing the most aggravated and dangerous forms of Catarrh.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.



RATS, MICE, Roaches, Red and Black Ants, and Water Bugs, eat ravenously PARSON'S EXTERMINATOR and die. No fear of bad smells. Barns' Graneries, and households often cleared in a single night. Best and cheapest vermin killer in the world. No failure in 30 years. Every box warranted. Sold by all grocers and druggists. Ask for PARSON'S. Mailed for 25c. by WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

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Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors therein checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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THE COMMERCIAL.

[Entered at the Postoffice at Ypsilanti as second-class matter.]
Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

Administrator's sale of the farm implements, stock, etc., of the late Ichabod Crippen, Monday, the 14th instant.

Rev. Dr. McCorkle, of Cleveland, will supply the Presbyterian pulpit for two months to come.

The Ypsilanti band, which was with Sell's circus last summer has returned. The boys were glad to get back, being heartily welcomed by relatives and friends.

Rev. Dr. Lamb, in a communication to the Michigan Christian Herald, says:

"Our old tried friend and brother, Dea. S. W. Pattison, M. D., passed to his final rest yesterday. A week ago he sat with me in the same pew and listened to a discourse from Dr. McVicar. But he has gone to join the church triumphant. He was over 84 years old. He was a good man and true, I feel that I shall miss him. For about 60 years he has been my friend."

Judge Noah W. Cheever, of Ann Arbor, will address our people to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, in the opera house, on the subject, "Some Lessons from the Assassination of Garfield and the Life of Guiteau, with respect to Temperance." This is a fine lecture and the opera house has been secured to enable all to attend. Admission only five cents to defray expenses. Let all come.

Robert E. Fraser, last Sunday, gave us two of his old time extempore speeches. In the afternoon he gave some of his personal impressions and experiences relating to the present status of the temperance work in his new field at Cheboygan—naturally a dark picture, but the crowded house and interest of the audience arroused his old time eloquence. In the evening lecture he made a powerful appeal to temperance workers and friends of the cause to redouble their efforts in the line of effectual work.

ANN ARBOR.

Visiting Ann Arbor Tuesday, we noticed that improvements are being made. But the same hour in the afternoon, we believe that there could be counted more teams hitched in front of business places in Ypsilanti than in Ann Arbor. At the same time property is having a boom. We found our old friend, Eli Moore, still superintendent of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Works, Lower Town. One hundred men are employed, and the number of chilled plows sent to Texas alone is great. We found the county offices in first class trim, and the servants of the good people hard at work, and all pleasant and good natured. The Ann Arbor press publishers and editors appear to be at peace with, well satisfied with themselves and the rest of mankind—all overjoyful and hopeful—good.

Stepping into the rejuvinated Gregory house, now St. James, we saw Mr. W. H. Lewis hard at work getting ready to open Monday. He took us over the house and we noted big improvements. The old office room is changed into a nice reception room. The office being now on first floor. The parlor, bedrooms and the entire new furniture in handsame style, can't but please and captivate the guests of the house. The dinning-room is tastily fitted up, and the travelling public know that Mrs. Lewis in this city set a capital table. The St. James will be ready Monday next, to give a cordial and fitting reception to the President of the United States or Governor of Michigan or any other care worn traveller.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

Dr. MacVicar spent one afternoon with us last week.

Miss Jessie Pease, her brother Max and a lady friend were with us a few minutes Monday morning.

The anthem books appeared Monday morning. The copies damaged by the Toledo flood present a unique appearance.

Mr. Shaw has returned. He has been absent for some time on account of some trouble with his eyes. His spectacles give him quite a scholarly appearance.

J. E. Hodge was in Detroit last week, Thursday, to get his certificate to teach. His school begins about the middle of November.

Next week we have our second week of Rhetorical exercises. As there have been some six or more weeks for preparation, something extra may reasonably be expected. We append the programme:

THEME: "PILGRIM FATHERS."

Nov. 7.

Introduction, - - Supt. Putnum.

Nov. 8.

Essay—"The May Flower," Florence B. Kinne.

Declamation—"Selection from E. Everett." J. E. Hodge.

Reading—"New England," Freneau, Ella Cady.

Nov. 9.

Recitation—"Landing of the Pilgrims," Hemans, - Hattie McElcheran.

Declamation—"Selection from J. R. Lowell," E. S. Gardner.

Essay—"Literature of the Pilgrims," Nellie McIntire.

Nov. 10.

Declamatiom—"Our Country's Origen," J. M. Crombie.

Reading.

Recitation—"The Pilgrims Fathers," Hattie Whitman.

Nov. 11.

Essay—"Puritan Characteristics," Nellie Costello.

Declamation—"Selection," Will. McAndrew.

Reading—"Selection from Miles Standish." Gertrude T. Breed.

NORMAL ITEMS.

A social!! An opera!! A public!!!

Class in Metaphysics meet in No. 2 for the present.

The graduating class will soon organize and elect officers.

Mr. Edwards gave us an interesting review on Epitetus.

"Honest John Jackson" made an impressive debut in his senior stage oration.

The special geometry class are traveling along at a great rate.

We noticed during chapel exercises this week the presence of Mr. Francis Colman of Kalamazoo.

The fourth year Greek class have finished Thucydides and have now commenced Herodotus.

The mumps and their consequent bumps have again broken in upon the regular attendance of certain afflicted ones.

On account of the darkness caused by the rising practice building gas has to be used in some of the rooms.

During certain hours of the day you may count forty or fifty attentive readers. From two hundred to three hundred books are consulted in the library every day.

A social will be held Saturday and committees have been appointed on arrangements and music. "Special Meetings" of the societies were held to help along the social.

PERSONALS.

Rev. Mr. Richmond closes up his useful pastorate here to-morrow.

Mrs. F. A. Carson has gone to spend the winter, with her daughter, Mrs. Payne, Seneca Falls, New York.

Dr. MacVicar left Thursday for Toronto to enter upon the duties of his professorship. His family remain here for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. O. E, Thompson have returned from their visit to friends east. Mrs. Samuel Furber, sister to Mrs. Thompson, and daughter, from Northwood Ridge, N. H., came with them.

Mrs. Wm. Heart aud daughter, of Tuscola county, have been visiting Mrs. Robert Lambie. Mrs. Morton, mother of Mrs. Heart and Mrs. Lambie, returned with them.

Mr. J. L. Rappleye, a former resident of this city, having rented his farm near Bellville for a term of years, will return and occupy his old home on Summit street.

Frank Emerick, former Prosecuting Attorney for this county, now carrying on an extensive law business at Alpena, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Emerick, and his many other friends in the city.

Mrs. Sarah Beebe, of Lynn, Conn., an aunt of Dr. Hall and Mrs. E. P. Goodrich, made a pleasant visit this week to her relatives here. She was greatly pleased with our city and its surrouudings.

Rev. J. Bass has gone to conference, closing up a useful ministry here. This is the third term of service in this city, having received his first appointment a number of years since. His people would be glad to retain him perpetually.

Miss Fanny L. Hall of this city, sister of Dr. Hall, has been appointed teacher in one of the cottages in the reform school for girls at Adrian, and left Thursday for her work. Miss Emma A. Hall, formerly matron at the Flint asylum for the deaf and blind, is now superintendent of the Adrian reform school. It is progressing finely and giving a home to many an unfortunate one.

Prof. Daniel Putnam takes the place of Dr. MacVicar as Vice Principal and Prof. McLouth takes Prof. Putnam's place as Vice Assistant Principal. Prof. Lodeman will act in Prof. Putnam's place as Librarian. Prof. Putnam performed his duties so ably when acting as Vice Principal as to merit this re-appointment.

E. Rexford, member of the Board of Education, made a valuable and exhaustive report at the late meeting. Mr. Rexford has been indefatigable in the extra work devolved upon him as the local member. Painstaking and careful, he has done the Normal and state great service, doing a large amount of work for which he has had no pecuniary reward. His associates on the Board appreciate his efforts. Dr. MacVicar is much gratified with the fraternal relations that have existed, the confidence placed in him and the strong backing up of the Board.

From Every Saturday.

Mrs P. Haskall of Ypsilanti is visiting her son, Mr. D. J. H. Hascall of Park Place.

The Rev. and Mrs, John M Richmond of Ypsilanti were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Cutcheon of Edmund street Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Richmond has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church of Shady Side one of the most beautiful and aristocratic suburbs of Pittsburgh. During a pastorate of nearly five years at Ypsilanti, Mr. Richmond has become well known in his denomination throughout the state. His labors in Ypsilanti have not been confined to his immediate congregation, but have been beneficially felt by the whole community, and his removal will be very deeply regretted.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

At the recent Baptist state convention at Bay City, fraternal greetings on the part of resident pastors in the other denominations were extended.

Dr. White referred to the pleasant relations that had always existed between himself and the Baptist pastors of the state with whom he had labored. There were many common interests in which as christians we are one; and these important points overshadow the minor differences. He regretted the continuous rain and clouds but the Presbyterians did not make the weather.

Rev. Dr. Lyle of the Congregational church referred to the pleasure with which he had listened to the Home Mission reports, stating that it reminded him of an incident in the dark days of the war, when at the Battle of Chickamauga, four men from different regiments, but full of courage, reached General Thomas with intelligence which inspired the soldiers to win the victory. So in this great battle there are different flags, standards and brigades, but we are all engaged in a common warfare and by words of cheer from one another may inspire each other to press on again, until victory perches upon our banners.

Rev. L. P. Dawes of the M. E. church referred touchingly to experience of other days when he, a needy soldier in the ranks had been ministered unto by one of the brethren present, acting as chaplain of the regiment, Rev. A. E, Mather. The speaker remarked that his relations with brother pastors had been remarkably pleasant, although with Brother Ford (Bay City) he had not had an opportunity for extended acquaintance, as they were separated by the water? (only the Saginaw river.)

Rev. Mr. Mather made this happy reply, referring to the points of agreement between the denominations: "As Baptists we admire the stability of the Presbyterians, the church organization of the Congregationalists and the zeal of the Methodists. Glad to agree with our Presbyterian brother, too, as regards the matter of sprinkling. Baptists had no fault to find with sprinkling (as in the instance referred to) when it came down from *above*, and as to the other differences we can sing with those of old:

"So to the Jews old Canaan stood,
And Jordan rolled between."

GEN. GARFIELD'S FAVORITE HYMN.

Ho, reapers of life's harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee
And day begins to fade?

Why stand ye idle, waiting,
For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing,
Why stand ye idle, dumb?

Thrust in your sharpened sickle
And gather in the grain,
The night is fast approaching
And soon will come again.

The Master calls for reapers
And shall He call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered
And waste upon the plain?

Mount up the hights of wisdom
And crush each error low;
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human hearts should know.

Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord,
And then a golden chariot
Shall be thy reward.

FURNISHED BY THE W. C. T. U.

We have reason to believe that Dr. Crosby regrets having taken the position against total abstinence and prohibition, which has brought his name into such unenviable prominence. It is with consuming indignation that he receives the proffered flatteries and invitations to address the men whom we all know to be sordid enemies of the race. He has been a temperance worker all his life, and now to be hugged by these brute-makers is more than he can stand. And we do not wonder at it. He never intended to play into their hands; but he did not trace out the logic of such a position before he spoke. To undo the harm his ill-considered course has already produced, will probably give him full employment till the hastened end of his life.—*Golden Censer.*

In 1861 Wilmer McLean, a quiet citizen, owned a farm near Bull Run stream, in Prince William county. When on Sunday, 21st of July, in that year the great armies clashed for the first time his fields were devastated and his home despoiled. He jumped at the conclusion that the war would be waged in front of Washington, and so, to get away from the fuss, he pocketed his household goods and moved southward to the untroubled waters of Appomattox. Strange does it seem that he should have beheld the first act and the last act of the war in Virginia, but it was immediately around him that the conflict had its beginning and end. He was at Manassas when the gay young rebel, slashed and plumed, gave McDowell that first sockdolager, and he was here at Appomattox when the same rebel—ragged, shoeless, shirtless, the recipient of a thousand blows—stacked arms forever.

How to Increase Your Income.

Just at this season of the year there are, among our readers those looking for employment for the next six months. We have lately received from L. E. Brown & Co. the well-known manufacturers of specialties for agents to handle, a request to put them in communication with one or more suitable persons in this locality, to act as agents in introducing several of their patent household articles to this community, and after consideration, we take this method to comply with their request. The firm are manufacturers of a large number of household articles, which they introduce to the public by means of agents, having sometimes as many as 1,000 persons in their employ. The particular articles which they seek to introduce here, at this time, are: Brown's Peerless Sifter, generally acknowledged to be the best in the world, of which nearly one million were sold during the last year; the Kitchen Queen, the latest and best invention in Coil Lamps, and the only absolutely Safe lamp made: the Centenial Cake and Bake Pan, an article which has a national reputation, and is the delight of every housekeeper; the Half Minute Egg Beater, which always sells at sight, and the new Alto Relievo Bronze Profile Cast of JAMES A. GARFIELD, with memorial frame, the best selling articles ever put into the hands of an agent, the best of all the portrats, chromos or steel engravings that have been offered. It is a truer likeness of the martyred hero than any we have ever seen before, and its price brings it within the reach of all. For this country, Messrs. Brown & Co. desire as many agents as can work advantageously. Any smart, intelligent lady or gentleman can make a fine income in this way. The firm will send to any responsible person *free* who will assume the agency here and go to work, a complete outfit of these goods, to the amount of five dollars. The reputation of this house is first rate; the goods are what they represent them to be. Their terms are Liberal and we advise those looking for genteel, remunerative employment to send to them for further imformation. Their address is— L. E. BROWN & CO.
64 Walnut St., CINCINNALI, O.
918 7-wks.

Who does not know that immorality prominent in any one direction, taints the character throughout? Is there such a drunkard, with all his natural virtues except the appetite for drink, unsoiled? A smaller dead fly than this is fatal to the whole ointment.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

Special inducements are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be foundelse where in this issue. 895 1 Jan 82

Taine divides society into four classes: "Lovers, the ambitious, observers, and fools."

"I think, said a vegetarian, once, in conversation, "that when a man lives on beef he becomes something like an ox; if he eats mutton he begins to look sheepish; and if he eats pork, may he not grow to be swineish?" "That may be," said his friend; "but when a man lives on nothing but vegetables, I think he's apt to be pretty small potatoes."

Free of Cost.

All persons wishing to test the merits of a great remedy—one that will positively cure Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs are requested to call at FRANK SMITH'S Drug Store and get a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, *free of cost*, which will show you what a regular dollar-sized bottle will do. 1

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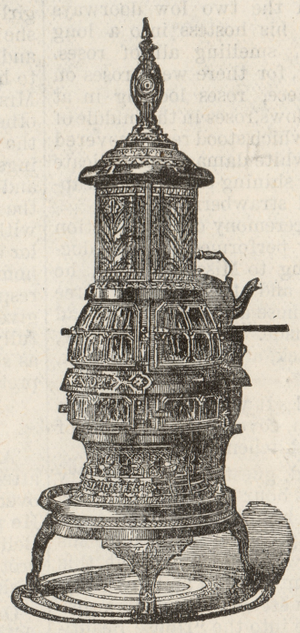

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